Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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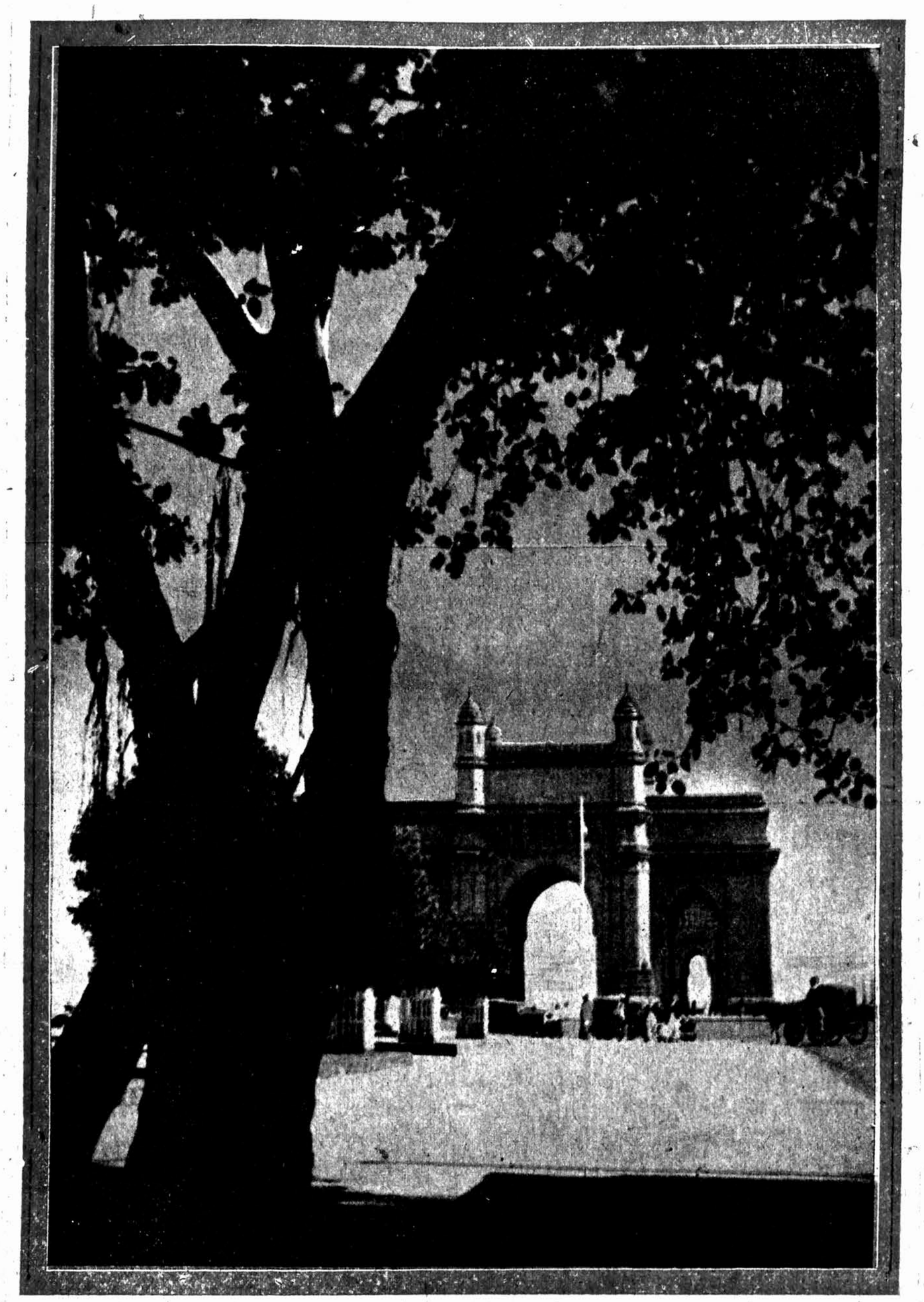
In Light and Shadow



Mahatma Gandhi has imposed upon himself a month's silence from the 22nd inst. to finish off the arrears of Correspondence. Picture shows the way in which the Mahatma clears off his huge pile of correspondence.

Baroness Benita Von Berg of Germany who was beheaded for espionage on behalf of foreign nations.

Japan's women get taste of army life so that they may get a better appreciation of the lives led by their husbands and brothers who may be soldiers in Japan's army. Seven hundred specially selected members of the Japan National Defence Women's League, were invited to make a thorough inspection of the 18th Infantry Regiment at Osaka. Here some of the women are looking on as four of the women are shown how machine guns and gas masks are handled.

COLLAPSE OF GREEK REVOLT: THE FALL OF SERES!

The entry of the loyal forces into the town was signified with great rejoicing by the inhabitants. With Seres and Macedonia won by the Government, the revolt collapsed entirely. Photo on the left shows: General Kondylis, Commander of the Loyal Troops (right) discussing final plans for the offensive with one of his aides just before the successful attack was launched on Seres.

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Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, MARCH 31, 1935.

MERCHANTS REJECT REFORMS

VICEROY'S ORDINANCE

Indian Post Office Act Of 1898 Temporarily Amended

SEQUEL TO DELAY IN PASSING FINANCE BILL

NEW DELHI, March 30.

The Governor-General has issued Ordinance No. 1 of 1935 called the Ordinance temporarily to amend the Indian Post Office Act of 1898. It says: "Whereas an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary temporarily to amend the Indian Post Office Act, now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 72 of the Government of India Act, the Governor-General is pleased to make and promulgate the following ordinance:—

This Ordinance may be called the Indian Post Office (Amendment) Ordinance 1935. Clause two reads "For period beginning on 1st Day of April 1935, and ending as soon as an Act entitled the Indian Finance Act 1935 shall have come into operation the following schedule shall be inserted in the Indian Post Office Act as the first schedule to that Act.

(Then follows schedule of Inland postage rates relating to letters, post cards, book, pattern and sample packets, registered newspapers and parcels as they are in force to-day and as embodied in the Finance Bill).

It will be pointed out that this Ordinance has been rendered necessary owing to delay in the Assembly passing the Finance Bill. The Bill includes duty on salt and income-tax and super-tax The Associated Press understands that notification more or less on the lines of this Ordinance will be issued to-day regarding salt.—A. P.

A new record for unloading of cargo in the Madras Harbour was set up on Wednesday when 33,539 bags weighing approximately 3,000 tons of Siamese rice were unleaded from a ship in 19 hours.

HOW U. S. A. ENCOURAGES AGRICULTURE

Subsidies For Exports Fixed

Special To The "Chronicle"

NEW YORK, Mar. 30.

The Committee of the House of Representatives has adopted an amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, providing for the use of 30 p. c. of the customs collections for paying subsidies for the export of basic agricultural commodities, including cotton.

"Promises And Pledges Disregarded"

SAFEGUARDS WILL RETARD COUNTRY'S INDUSTRAL DEVELOPMENT

The Anti-Indian Policy Will Ruin Indians Abroad: Adoption Of Menon's Recommendations Urged

NEW DELHI, March 30.

In the Federation of Indian Chamber, after the adoption of the Annual Report and statement of accounts, the Chair moved a resolution disapproving the Government of India Bill, as it contained a constitution which did not conform to the promises and pledges to India was based on complete distrust in the sense of fairplay of Indians and their ability to govern their country and postulated numerous safeguards opposed to fiscal autonomy.

The resolution was accepted.

DEPARTURE FROM PROGRESS

The second resolution moved by Mr. A D Shroff protested against the decision of His Majesty's Government to specifically lay down the constitution of the Federal Railway Authority in the Government of India Bill, which was a departure from the promises given at the Round Table Conference that the Federal Railway Authority would be constituted under an act of the Indian Legislaure. The resolution particularly condemned the proposals in part eight of the Government of India. Bill all clauses of which made the Federal Government and ministers helpless in regard to Railway administration, inasmuch as all important powers have been vested in the Governor-General.

Mr Shroff said that Indians were vitally interested in Railways as 795 crores of their money was invested in the capital outlay, and the Railways employed as many as 800,000 men. In future even small mercies which were given at present were to be deprived. There could not be any alteration in the rates and freights without the approval of the Governor-General.

Mr Sidhwa seconded the resolution and contended that the Government of India's recommendations in favour of the formation of the statutory railway authority were on the following grounds:—(1) render prompt and adequate service to the military authorities in times of political crisis (2) guarantee the services of higher officers in railways appointed by the Secretary of State (3) ensure the future recruitment of Europeans on a large scale on military grounds, (4) maintain the interests of the Anglo-Indian community in the railway service.

The resolution was adopted.

RIGID SAFEGUARDS

The Third resolution moved by Mr. Manu Subedar characterised the safeguards in the new constitution as unduly rigid, and that the provisions against discrimination were of such a comprehensive and sweeping character as to be likely to cause abuse of power to the serious detriment of the country's industrial and commercial development. The proposals regarding shipping were completely retrograde, and were calculated to bar for ever the development of an Indian Mercantile Marine.

Mr. Manu Subedar said that the safeguards were a clear threat to the growth of proper national industries. The British people were accustomed to break promises, but not threats. The safeguards were merely for the continuance of the undue privileges which the British enjoyed in India. Mr. Manu Subedar felt that the safeguards constituted the surest method of precipitating constitutional deadlocks in India, before the constitution finally broke down. It had been said, continued the speaker, that the safeguards were never to be used but were mere paper safeguards. Then why introduce them at all?

Mr. Padampat Singania seconded the resolution which was

(Continued on Page 8)

BELGIUM SUSPENDS GOLD STANDARD

Belga Devaluated: Special Powers To Govt. For Year

BRUSSELS Mar. 30.

The Chamber, by 107 votes to 53, after an all-night sitting, approved the suspension of the gold standard, and devaluation the Belga and also granted Government special powers for one year.

Twelve members abstained from voting, and half the number of Catholics and half the number of Liberals voted against Government.—Reuter

(Earlier Cables On Page 7.)

Negotiations Not Broken Down?

ROME, March 30.

Official circles state they still hope to continue direct negotiations with Abyssinia, and consider it incorrect to describe the negotiations as having broken down.—Reuter.

Air Organisation In Italian E. Africa

ROME, March 30.

The Italian Cabinet has agreed to institute a general staff for air organisation in Italian East Africa.—Reuter.

BROADCASTING IN INDIA

Demand For Rs. 20 Lakhs For Transfer To Fund, In Assembly

MOTION PASSED WITHOUT DIVISION

NEW DELHI, March 30.

Sir James Grigg, in the Assembly moved a supplementary demand for 20 lakhs for transfer to the Fund for Developing Broadcasting.

Mr. Satyamurti, on a point of order, raised four objections.

Mr. Sanjiva Rau, Budget Officer, said it was mere expenditure but an appropriation of revenue.

The President ruled out Mr. Satyamurti's objection on all the points, and said Government had complied with the practice what was proposed was merely to transfer some amount to the suspense account from the revenue surplus.

Mr. M. Saxena moved that the amount be reduced to one rupee.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir urged the Government to associate non-officials with broadcasting, to ensure proper development.

Sir F. Noyce, replying to the debate, gave a history of how the State came to take over broadcasting as a result of public pressure. He assured the House that the Government policy was that broadcasting should be free from political influence.

The cut motions were rejected and the demand for broadcasting was passed without division.

Sir J. Grigg's motion for demand of Rs. 47,000 in respect of the Indian Stores Department was passed.

ROAD DEVELOPMENT

After two more demands were adopted without discussion, Sir J. Grigg moved a demand for 40 lakhs in respect of transfer to the Road Development Fund Reserve.

Mr. Satyamurti urged the first expenditure should be for the construction of village communication.

The grant was made.

DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL AREAS

The Finance Member moved the next demand for 1,13,00,000 for transfer to the fund for economic development and improvement of rural areas.

He assured the House that the sum would not be frittered away on officials in the shape of horse allowance, tent allowance, etc., as some members feared

The demand was carried.

(Our Special Correspondent's Message appears on Page 42.)

Futile Hunt For Arms

BERHAMPORE, March 29.

About a dozen houses were searched in different parts of the town. Several youngmen were taken to the police station where their statements were recorded after which they were let off.

These searches, it is stated, were in quest of arms and ammunitions. Some papers are said to have been seized by the police.—United Press.

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TIME: 5-15, 8, 10-45.
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AT 2-45.

COMMENTS By N. J. and CRITICAL CYNICAL

BIRTH CONTROL.

Where is India going to, Mr. Editor? Our staid, steady and sober Elder statesmen have actually, 'mirabile dictu,' been discussing birth control! They have thus scored over the younger, popular and less responsible Assembly by dabbling with such a revolutionary doctrine. Sir Samuel Hoare, who is so keen on duplicating second chambers in the provinces as an antediluvian brake upon all legislation, must be silently muttering to himself "And thou too Brutus!" The old cow it is obvious, can occasionally kick. Mr. Hossain Imam, the sponsor of the resolution, inded, took rather a political than a social view of the situation. He conjured up a vision of hungry hordes marching and causing a revolution,—and that too, be it known not in the too distant future,—if India is allowed to add a crore of souls to her population every five years. This, coming from the mouth of an 'Elder' almost sounds like blasphemy!

* * * *

The Aching Hand.

It would be interesting to probe into the genesis of the whole affair. What sudden brain-wave has actuated the easy-going elders to dare in this wise? Or is it rather the result of long-accumulating, unseen forces which have suddenly erupted? Personally I have been expecting some such contretemps since the Karachi Women's Conference passed a resolution supporting birth-control.

The dynamite mine laid at Karachi has verily exploded in the Council Hall in Delhi.

* * * *

Palaeolithic Principles.

To return to the discussion, the result was, of course, a foregone conclusion. It was inconceivable that the Government would support such a resolution. Obviously they do not like to touch questions of social reform even with a barge pole, which considering that all their fingers are always so deep in the political pie is not to be wondered. I wonder, however, whether Mr. Hallett, the Home Secretary, was airing his purely personal views, or giving expression to the considered opinions of the Government of India, when he was enunciating his Palaeolithic principles of "Nature asserting herself against over-population by means of cyclones, earthquakes or epidemics." Why not add wars, pogroms and massacres They, too, are indirect manifestations of nature,—'Nature red in tooth and claw!' Human civilization connotes a conquest over nature. It presupposes a const-and fight of man against his environment. It is both absurd and unctuous, therefore, to relegate the pressing question of over-population to the tender mercies of Nature. It is sheer atavism to trust Providence to destroy, when man can control creation!

* * * *

Social Or Religious?

Mr. Basu was more cynical than critical when he suggested that instead of restricting birth, they should restrict marriage. It is true that Hinduism allows polygamy, and that Islam permits a man to have four wives, but owing to enlightenment in the higher classes and economic pressure in the masses, monogamous marriage are becoming the order of the day, at least in this part of the country. And was Sir Pheroze Sethna really paying us a compliment when he suggested that there is not much need for teaching the people in Bombay about birth control? I am afraid, however, both Mr. Hossain Imam and Mr. Sapru were mistaken in supposing that the question was purely social, and had nothing to do with religion.

This view is really untenable after our experiences with such a harmless measure as the Sarda Act. Religion is all the world over, always the defender of the 'status quo'. In America and in Europe the Church has sternly set its face against birth control, and so much more, therefore, will it be in India when birth control ceases to be a merely academical question.

A HOT COLD

Herr Hitler seems to be really a very astute individual. The ex-corporal is adapting himself to the best traditions of European Chancellories very quickly and thoroughly indeed! Recently he caught what is euphemistically called a diplomatic cold (we had a variant of it in Bombay some years back in connection with the visit of a foreign potentate). Doctor Mac. of Downing Street, perhaps, believing in the principle of 'Similia Similibus' gave the patient a cold douche in the form of a White Paper. But the remedy seems to have reacted very badly for everybody concerned, as the cold has suddenly aggravated into a raging, raving, fever—leading to a (well-timed) diplomatic delirium!—It is to be hoped that this fever does not prove to be of the infectious variety. The world is yet slowly convalescing from its last malady-cum-mania, and a relapse will surely mean the end of civilisation!—The obvious moral is: Never neglect colds—whether ordinary or diplomatic!—

TENNIS TALKS

Your sporting correspondent has done well in pointing out the immense progress that Tennis has made in Bombay during the last decade or two. We are having a succession of tourneys for some months now, which attests to the great hold the game has upon its votaries. I have always wondered why cricket should have an undue prominence in India, as it is purely British or an Empire game at the best. To my knowledge no other nation has taken to cricket, inspite of its much-vaunted virtues: was not Waterloo gained on the cricket-fields of Eton and Harrow? I am aware my remark is rather late in the day, and that the willow and the leather have become as much 'Indianised' as the coat and the pants. Nor am I sorry for it either, as who knows it won't come handy in some would-be Waterloo?—Tennis is truly international in its extent, fortunately non-communal in its growth in India, and naturally 'mixed' in it's appeal. Indeed, it is the only Western game to which our ladies have taken not only kindly but enthusiastically. Their progress is really remarkable and has outstripped that of the mere male. Our Tildens and Cochets are yet to be found, but in Jenny and Leela we have our budding Suzannes and Helens.

UNFAIR STRICTURES

That brings me to your correspondent's strictures on 'some quarters'. I do not know if I should flatter myself that your correspondent had an earlier relative comment of mine in his mind, when he penned those lines, but whether he had or had not, the remarks are inferentially applicable to me, and it is up to me to explain, not only for myself but for those who are of my persuasion. Personally I was very scrupulous in giving the due meed of praise not only to Miss Row, but to Mrs. Row as well, who is so wonderfully active at her age. I never made 'the unfounded and unchivalrous charge? (!) that because Leela is tied to her mother's apron strings she cannot achieve anything great' I only suggested that great as are her achievements, she would do greater still if she chose a younger partner.

CAMBRIDGE DO SLOWER TIMING

But Full Course Trial Is Marred By Weather Conditions

LONDON, Mar. 29.

Cambridge's time for the full course trial from Mortlake to Putney was 20 minutes 12 seconds, which is 41 seconds slower than Oxford's for the same stretch yesterday. Little importance is attached to the comparative times in view of the great difference in conditions, which was almost perfect for Oxford, but to-day rough and windy for Cambridge.—Reuter.

PROFESSIONAL BILLIARDS

Davis Makes Break Of 1,264

(Special Cable)

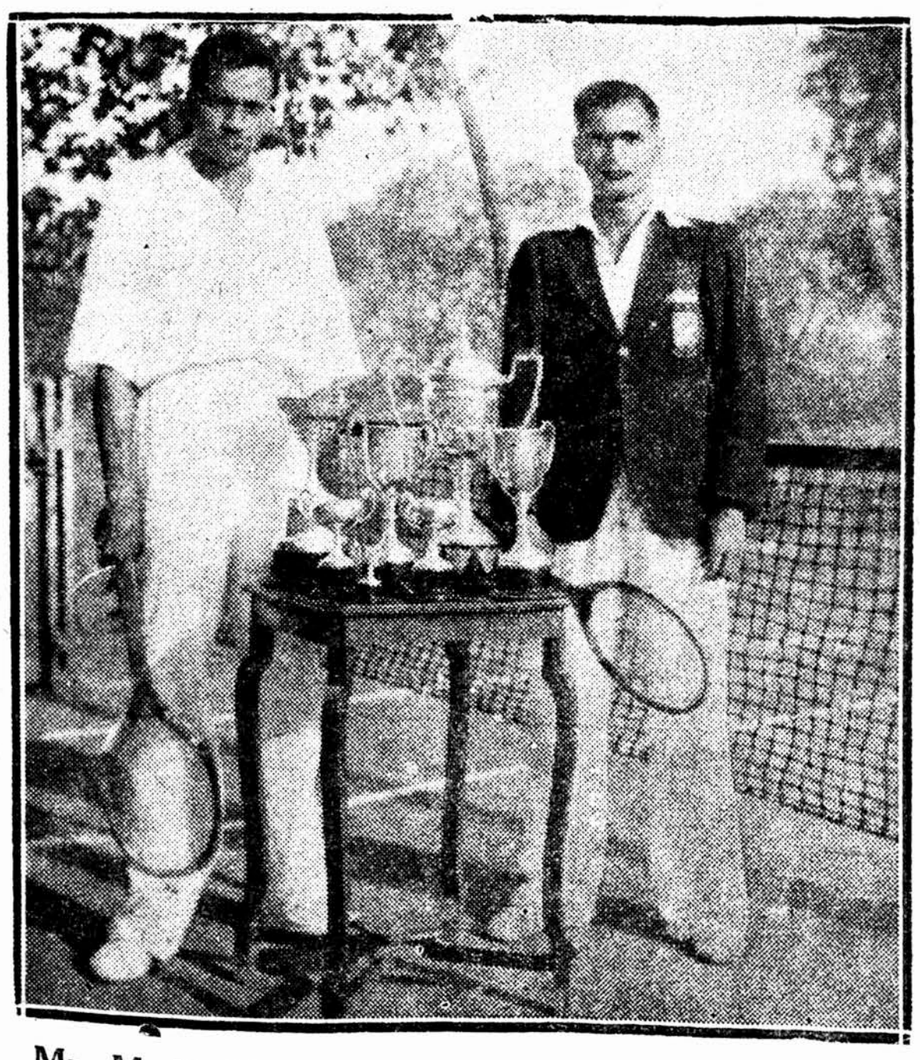
LONDON, Mar. 29.

The following are to-day's closing scores in the Professional Billiards Championship finals:

DAVIS 10,151.

NEWMAN 7,036.

Davis made a break of 1,264 points.



Mr. M. N. Limaye (right), winner of the Lord Bracourne Singles Challenge Cup, and Mr. Dhamarkar, (left his partner in the Doubles Championship.

MR. OSCAR BROWN'S WORK FOR CHILDREN

Governor Pays Warm Tribute To Magistrate Of Children's Court

In his speech at the annual Society Lord Brabourne made a cordial reference to the work of Mr. Oscar Brown.

His Excellency, concluding his speech said, "I should like to express our thanks to the Lady Magistrates, and also to make a personal reference to Mr. Oscar Brown. Both in the Court and outside it his work and his practical help and sympathy have been of the greatest assistance to the Umarkhadi Home."

NEW SWIMMING RECORD

CAMBRIDGE (Massachusetts), March 29.

Jack Medica swam 1,500 metres free style, in 18 minutes 59 3/10 seconds. This is a world record.—Reuter.

The first session of Vyara Taluka (Baroda) Libraries Conference will be held at Vyara under the presidentship of Sjt. Ramanlal V. Desai. Sjt. Bahubhai Desai is the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

A few vacancies, with most liberal terms (pay and commission) agents are to be appointed one in each suburb and locality of Bombay for the Company that has revolutionised the history of Insurance by its most liberal outlook towards policy-holders. To avoid disappointment please apply sharp. Branch Manager, Servants of India Insurance Co., Ltd., 371, Hornby Road, 2nd floor, Bombay. (9508).

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12. TO BE LET

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58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

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154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

For Sale—A complete Dispensary for sale. Apply Caetano Fernandes, Sultan Manzil, 570 Cheera Bazaar. (3946).

MISCELLANEOUS

Protect Industry by PATENTS —Patents Consult L. S. Davar, Formerly official Patent Office, Norton Bldgs., Calcutta. (3758).

'ANNUAL READING

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एक मास का मार्ग एक घंटे में
अति शीघ्र, सस्ती, सीधी, सुरक्षित, अच्छी व सुखदायक यात्रा।
हरद्वार से
श्री बद्रीनाथ धाम की
हवाई जहाज द्वारा यात्रा
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Lady Kikabhai Premchand (centre, front row) presided over the Prize Distribution Ceremony of the Women's Indian Association's Free Classes at the Blavatsky Lodge on Friday evening.

Sikhs In Free Fight At Kalbadevi

Chowkidars Come To Blows And Police Arrest Five

Eight persons were injured and removed to the hospital and five arrested by the police as a result of a fracas which took place between two factions of Sikhs at Kalbadevi on Friday evening.

The Sikhs concerned are generally employed as watchmen or "chowkidars" and are divided into two parties owing to certain disagreements among them.

On Friday their quarrel reached the climax when from words they came to blows and made free use of lathis and clasp knives.

The locality was thrown temporarily into a state of panic and pedestrians began to run helter skelter. Some of the shopkeepers even closed down their shops fearing the state of riot.

Police officers from Maharbawdi Police Station came to the scene with a poose of constables and arrested five ring leaders.

Eight persons who sustained injuries in the melee were removed to the G. T. Hospital. The police are making further enquiries and those arrested will be placed before the Girgaon Court.

MYSORE STANDS FOR HARIJANS

Dewan Assures Freedom From Molestation In Their Rights

BANGALORE, March 29.

"Prejudices die hard, but Government cannot go back. We are determined to observe the rule and enforce it, if necessary, and see that Harijans are no more troubled in the exercise of given rights", assured Sir Mirza Ismail, to a deputation which waited on him with the object of pressing for measures for the uplift of Harijans.

QUARRELS AND SKIRMISHES

The deputationists drew attention to the alleged high-handedness of Savarna Hindus of Malvalli village near Mysore in systematically harassing Harians using the village tank recently thrown open to all. On account of severe drought access to the tank was frequent and quarrels and skirmishes were almost of daily occurrence lately.

The Dewan assured the deputation that the local authorities would see that the rule was duly respected without police intervention if possible.—A. P.

CAR CRASH AT HORNBY VELLARD

Uncle Of Killed Driver Gives Evidence At Inquests

The City Coroner opened on Saturday the inquest, on Mr. Rahimtoola Pir Mahomed (23), who died in the early hours yesterday morning as a result of the car crash at Hornby Vellard.

It appears that Mr. Mahomed along with five others—three Parsis and two Hindus—was having a joy-ride in the early morning.

When the car was near the sea at Hornby Vellard he lost control over the car and as a result it dashed into the railings and fell on the rocks. With great difficulty he was extricated but life was found to be extinct.

The five others who were also injured were removed to the J. J. Hospital. They are:

Mr. S. M. Deshpande (40), said to be manager of a film company;

Piroj Pestonji, (21) a clerk;

Miss Ratanbai Pestonji (23);

Jayshribai Babulal Dalal (28); and

Miss Sheroo Pestonji (18); a student. Jayshribai was discharged the rest detained.

Mr. Abdulla Bhanji Pirmahomed, an architect and uncle of the deceased, in giving evidence at the inquest on Rahimtoola said that the deceased lived with him at the Hawabibi Building at Gowalia Tank. On Friday night he left home at about ten in the night with some of his friends. In the early morning witness heard that his nephew had met with a serious car accident. When he went to the J.J. Hospital, he was told that his nephew had died.

Post mortem examination revealed that death was due to injury and shock to brains as a result of extensive fracture of skull bones and large external haemorrhage due to rupture of the main blood vessels of the right thigh.

Pending enquiries the inquest was adjourned to April 3.

SWEEPING CHANGES REQUIRED

Sailana Maharaja Pleads For Educational And Social Reform

LUCKNOW, Mar. 30.

The supreme need for sweeping educational and social reforms in the community was urged by His Highness the Maharaja of Sailana, the President of the 22nd annual session of the Provincial Kshatriya Upkarini Conference held here.

The President said that they did not feel satisfied with the great deeds of their ancestors but should do something substantial for the cause of the community.

The Conference opened in a decorated hall and delgates from all districts of the province including Raja Sir Rampal Singh, the Raja of Tirwa and the Raja of Oel attended the Conference.—United Press.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Falgun Vad 11, 1991
Muslim: Jilhej 25, 1353
Parsi: Meher 26, 1304
Sunrise: 6h 34m
Sunset: 6h 52m
High Tide: 9-08 21-50
Low Tide: 3-22 15-16

Ninth Parsi National Boxing Tournament. Sir D. M. Petit Gymnasium, Cruickshank Road, 5 p.m.

MONDAY, April 1.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Silver Jubilee Celebrations Committee, General Committee meeting, Government House, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, April 2.

Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society, annual general meeting, Municipal Corporation Hall, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 3.

Bombay Natural History Society, annual general meeting, Prince of Wales Museum, 6-15 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 5.

Indian Roads and Transport Development Association, Ltd., 7th annual general meeting, Mackinnon Mackenzie Building, Ballard Estate, H.E. the Governor attending, 6 p.m.

To-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. in the Fort Arya Samaj Frere Road, Pt. Dwijendranathji Shastri will deliver a public lecture on 'Knowledge and Ignorance.'

BROADWAY CLUB

A Show Boat Harbour Cruise sea picnic arranged by the Broadway Club to-day (Sunday) has been cancelled owing to accidental death of Mr. Rahimtoola H. Peermahomed one of the councillor of the above Club.

PHYSICAL CULTURE SHOW

A physical culture show (by Mr. Patrawala and his pupils) will be given at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. Dr. D. N. Saher will preside on the occasion.

ISRAEL PHYSICAL CULTURE CLUB

A physical culture demonstration will be given at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel to-day (Sunday) at 5-0 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Reid Stones will preside.

LECTURE ON VEDIC SCIENCE

To-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at Girgaum Back Road, Arya Samaj Mandir, Pt. Shivsharmaji will deliver a public lecture on 'Vedic Science.'

LECTURE IN FORT ARYA SAMAJ

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 10 p.m.

presents

GALLI-CURCI

SOPRANO

LAST RECITAL ON
Tuesday 2nd April at 6-30 p.m.

Prices of Admission:—
Rs. 8|-, 5|12, 3|6 & 1|2.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

JEHANGIR WADIA BUILDING,
51, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Free Public Lecture

"CULTURE OF CONCENTRATION"

What is mind-control? When does meditation prove harmful? Which methods are right?

Sunday, March 31st, 6-15 p.m.

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED
No Fees No Collections.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

(Wavelength 350.9 31.36 metres.)

10-30 a.m. Light Music. 11-45 a.m. Orchestral Concert. Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel. 1-0 p.m. Close down. 6-30 p.m. Light Music. 8-0 p.m. The "Rex" Revue (Records). 9-0 p.m. News in Hindi. 9-10 p.m. Weather Report and News. 9-20 p.m. Studio Service. 10-0 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. A Religious Service.* Relayed from Peterborough Cathedral. 8-30 p.m. The B.B.C. Midland Orchestra. Leader, Alfred Cave. Conducted by Leslie Heward. Mary Pollock (Soprano). 9-15 p.m. The Leslie Bridgewater Quintet. 10-00 p.m. Weekly Newsletter and Sports Summary. 10-20 Interlude.† 10-30 p.m. "Some Lessons and Stories of a Long Life," by Gipsy Smith. 11-00 p.m. The Wireless Military Band. Conductor, B. Walton O'Donnell. The Children's Corner. 11-15 p.m. Close down.

*Electrical recording.
†Gramophone records.

FLAG SALUTATION IN 'A' WARD

The monthly flag salutation ceremony will be performed at 28 Manordas Street, Fort, to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.).

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION

There will be a lecture by Professor G. N. Joshi, on "Economic future of India" in the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

GURUVARYA V. R. S. M. COMMITTEE

A meeting of the above Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m (S.T.) at Shivaji Hall, Byculla.

VILE PARLE CO-OP. CREDIT SOCIETY

A social gathering of the members of the Society will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. in the Tilak Mandir.

FLAG SALUTATION

Under the auspices of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee "The National Flag Salutation' will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) on Ganesh Maidan, Lal Baug.

SUBURBAN DISTRICT YUVAH PARISHAD

A meeting of the members of the Reception Committee will meet to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. at Juhu Road, Parishad Karyalaya, Vile Parle.

KARNATAK SANGH, BOMBAY

The second annual general meeting for 1934-35 of the Karnatak Sangh, Bombay, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m in the hall of the Sangh at 8, Dwarkadas Mansions, Benam Hall Lane, Girgaum.

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Culture of Concentration" will be the subject of a free, public lecture to be delivered at the hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Fort to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The P and O mail steamer 'Kaisar-i-Hind' with the mails from London of the 21st instant passed Suez at 10 p.m on the 27th instant

Clan Line steamer 'Clan Maciver' left Liverpool on the 28th afternoon.

LATE DURLABH SHYAM DHRUV

The unveiling ceremony of the statue of the late Pranacharya Vaidya Kavi Durlabh Shyam Dhruv, will be performed at his own premises, Durlabhnivas, Park Road, East Vile Parle to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY

The annual general meeting of the Society will be held at Messrs. Brandon and Co. Victoria Terminus 2nd floor Fort, to-day (Sunday) at 7-30 p.m (S.T.)

WORKERS' MASS MEETING

A public meeting of the textile workers of Bombay will be held on DeLisle Road Maidan under the auspices of the Bombay G. K. U. at 5-30 p.m. today (Sunday) when Sjts. Nimbkar, Wamanrao Kulkarni, Karnik and Miss Maniben Kara and others will address

MUNITION MAKERS' PRAYER

(By E. GUY TALBOTT.)

Great God of Battle, hear us while we pray
For greater profits than we now receive.
Grant us another war without delay,
Since mothers now have almost ceased to grieve
Because of sons whose blood we sacrificed
A few short years ago. Their younger sons
Are at the age, when, in the name of Christ,
They can be used as fodder for our guns.
So help us to arouse men's fear and hate,
And let the tongues of pacifists be dumb.
Great Lord, make haste, else it may be too late
For us by war to make Thy Kingdom come.
And don't forget the profits that accrue
We'll use a tithe to build a house for You.

("World Events") for March 1935

FLAG SALUTATION IN 'C' WARD

Under the auspices of Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee the monthly Flag salutation ceremony will be performed to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at Committee Office, Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road.

HEBRAIC STUDIES CIRCLE

The Jewish Liturgy Study class will meet in Sir Elly Kadoorie School, Mazgaon to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. The 'Alenu Prayer' and 'Kaddish' will be the subjects of study. Mr. M. D. Borgawker will conduct the class.

THE ZOROASTRIAN PHYSICAL CULTURE AND HEALTH LEAGUE

The 9th Parsi National Boxing Tournament will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m (S.T.) at Sir D. M. Petit Gymnastic Institution, Cruickshank Road, Dhobi Talao, when Lieut-Colonel W. H Hammond will preside and Mrs. W H. Hammond will distribute the prizes.

FLAG SALUTATION AT DADAR

The monthly flag salutation of the Dadar District Congress Committee will be performed by Sjt. Nagindas T Master at 8-30 a.m. to-day (Sunday) in the office of the Committee opposite Dadar Railway Station (B. B. & C. I.), when he will speak on the significance of the coming 'National Week.'

ARYAN EDUCATION SOCIETY

The Khar English School of the above Society will hold its second annual gathering at the C. K. P. Club Hall Linking Road to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. H. T. Sorely the Collector of the Suburban District will preside and Mrs. Sorely will distribute prizes.

BOXING TOURNAMENT

The 9th Parsi National Boxing Tournament will be held under the auspices of the Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir D. M. Petit Gymnastic Institution, Cruickshank Road, when Lt.-Col. Hammond will preside and Mrs. Hammond will distribute prizes.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ ANNIVERSARY

In connection with the 68th anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj to-day (Sunday) at 6 a.m. there will be Bhajan at 7-30 a.m. Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar will conduct the Divine Service and then there will be a social gathering. And in the evening at 5-30 Dr. Kashibai Nowrange will conduct the Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum.

HINDU GYMKHANA, BOMBAY NORTH

The final round of the Sports Tournament organised by the Hindu Gymkhana, Bombay North, will take place to-day (Sunday) at 7 a.m. and 4 p.m. at the Gymkhana premises at Matunga (G. I P.) The prize distribution to the winning competitors will also take place the same day at 6 p.m. under the presidentship of Mr. M. R. Jayakar.

PATHE

Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Sunday Morning 10 a. m.

A

Adolph Zukor presents
Claudette
COLBERT
IN
THE
GILDED LILY
It's a Paramount Picture
WITH
FRED MacMURRAY
RAY MILLAND
C. AUBREY SMITH
EDWARD CRAVEN
Directed by
WESLEY RUGGLES

KRISHNA

TALKIES, DUBASH THEATRE

To-day 3 Shows: 3, 6-15 & 10 p.m.
Attend the 3 p.m. Matinee Show to avoid crowds

SILVER JUBILEE
25th WEEK
of the CONTINUOUS Run of Prabhat's Epic Jewel

AMRIT MANTHAN

The Best Picture in the Town and the Best Cosmopolitan Entertainment for the family.

TO-DAY'S SHOWS NOS.
420, 421, 422.

JOIN THE CROWDS TO-DAY
for the Silver Jubilee Week
of "AMRIT MANTHAN"

Direction:—
Western India Theatres Ltd.

MINERVA

TALKIES, LAMINGTON ROAD.

TO-DAY, at 3, 5-30 8, 10-30 p.m.
GLORIOUS 3RD WEEK!
The Beauty-Idol of Cine-Fans

RATANBAI

in Eastern Art's Super

Yasmin

or BAWAFA ASHIK

Songs! Dances!! Thrills!
An all-star Cast Production.

MORE LIGHT ON KARACHI TRAGEDY

Shaikh Abdul Majid Demands Enquiry

Sheik Abdul Majid, M.L.C., i the course of a statement writes:—

I claim the courtesy of your columns for the publication of a few observations in connection with the Karachi tragedy.

(1) One reason advanced in justification of the firing is that the procession would have indulged in looting and killing of the Hindu population if allowed to enter the city.

Ever since the prosecution and conviction of Abdul Qayum extending over a period of about five months, no communal riot of disturbance had taken place in the city.

The first date announced for the execution of Abdul Qayum was 4th March, 1935 when the Muslim shops had closed and thousands of people had gathered outside the Karachi jail. But no Muslim made any attempt to persuade Hindus to join the Hartal or to harass them in any way.

The Id was celebrated from 16th to 18th March. All the three days passed of quietly and peacefully without a single untoward incident. This is very significant in view of the fact that it is on occasions like these when the Hindu-Muslim ill-feeling sometimes manifests itself in certain parts of India.

On the day of execution i.e., the 19th March, from early morning up to the time of firing or even after that no incident happened to justify the official apprehension.

A Hindu representative of the Associated Press was found freely moving about in the Muslim cemetry where 20,000 Muslims had assembled to say funeral prayers and not a single hair of his was hurt by anybody.

It looks ridiculous to suggest that the procession of mourners would have thrown away the pier of A. Qayum whom they adored as Ghazi and taken to looting.

Moreover the destination of the procession and the route leading to it are purely Muslim localities which precluded the possibility of the processionists coming into contact or clash with the Hindus.

No Proof Of Lathis

(2) It is further alleged that the processionists were armed with lathis.

I ask what is the proof of this? When people were fired upon, they fled in all directions to save themselves, leaving behind them hundreds of shoes, chappals and caps. But not a single lathi was found on the spot. Nor have Government declared up to this time that they captured any lathis or any Government servant received a lathi blow.

(3) The third allegation is that some one from the procession tried to snatch a rifle from a soldier.

That this should have happened is equally unthinkable. The Military fired upon the procession from a distance of about 20 to 30 yards wtihin five or ten minutes after the arrival of the Military contingents. There was actually no clash or mixing up of the procession and the Military, and it was a physical impossibility for any Muslim from the procession to have made an attempt to snach a rifle from a soldier.

Not A Policeman Injured

(4) Another reason given is that the police were overwhelmed by the processionists, thus necessitating firing by the troops in self-defence.

If a crowd which is said to be ten thousand strong armed with lathis and stones had overwhelmed the fifty policemen, forty unarmed and ten armed, some of them should have received injuries if not severe wounds. But we have not been informed up till now whether a single policeman has received any injury either from a stone or a lathi. The Home Member to the Bombay Government says that "the authorities had arranged the Police in front, with a platoon of Sussex soldiers behind them, and a hundred yards in the rear of that platoon, a second platoon of the same number, 25 men." Now what actually happened was that a car containing one officer and two Hon. Magistrates forced its way through the procession inspite of protest, from the rear and stopped in front of the Police Line. The police then retired peacefully and the platoon behind it occupied the place vacated by the police.

The Police Officers and the Police Force were at the graveyard from early morning upto about 9 a.m. but not a single policeman was in any way insulted.

After the Police Force had left the cemetry, some police Sub-Inspectors in their uniforms were moving about in the Maidan adjacent to the graveyard amidst a vast crowd who had gathered to offer funeral prayers, without being molested or hindered in their movements.

"Roaring Crowd."

(5) One more allegation is made that it was a roaring crowd, shouting slogans, looked savage and violent, and out for mischief and destruction.

Let every fair-minded person decide for himself who has seen the picture of the procession as published in the "Times of India," whether it is a roaring crowd, shouting slogans, looking savage and violent or it looks like a procession of silent mourners.

The Home Member to the Bombay Government has made another statement to the effect that "Abdul Qayum's execution had been originally fixed for March 4th but was postponed as a serious disturbance was apprehended in connection with the disposal of the body in the local cemetery. Actually on March 4th a large Muslim crowd assembled outside the Jail demanding the body, and stones were thrown at the police."

The truth is that the local officials had bungled the whole matter by having granted the permission to the relatives of A. Qayum to take away the dead body to N. W. F. Province without the knowledge and consent of the Government of Frontier. Up to the 2nd instant they were persuading A. Qayum's relatives to get a coffin prepared for the purpose. But probably on the 3rd it occurred to them that they cannot send away the dead body to another Province without the consultation of the Government of that Province. The negotiations on this point would have naturally taken sometime

The local authorities were thus compelled to postpone the execution with the approval of the Bombay Government to some other date, with a view to obtain permission of the Frontier Government. The Home Membtr himself confesses in his Counc'l speech: "It was also considered that arrangements should be made for the burial of the body to take place in the North West Frontier Province. Unfortunately, on account of the local circumstances in that Province, the Frontier Government found it necessary to refuse permiss'on to the arrangements which were proposed by the Authorit'es in Karachi. The only course left open therefore was for the body to be buried in the Cemetery, at Karachi."

The above extract from the Home Member's speech much prove to the hilt that the postponement of execution was not due to the apprehension of a communal disturbance, but it was unavoidable because of delay caused by negotiatioos with the Frontier Government. The publication of the correspondence on the subject between the two Provincial Governments will bear out the truth of my statement.

Store Throwing Incident.

The subsequent incident of throwing of stones by the crowd at the Karachi gaol on 4th instant, was not the cause of the postponement of the execution but the result of it, in as much as the people knowing nothing about the execution being postponed on the 3rd March, demanded to see A. Qayum at the window if he had not been executed. Some stones are said to have been thrown by the people seated in front of the gaol gate when the Musl'm leaders had retired to a distant place with a view to persuade some of them to disperse.

It should however be stated that a mild lathi charge by about two dozen policemen succeeded in dispersing the crowd of several thousand persons wao had waited there for several hours without caus'ng any mentionable injury to anyone. The Muslim leaders expressed their regrets to the District Magistrate at the conduct of the mischief makers. and co-operated with the Authorities in persuading the remaining people to disperse and the District Magistrate thanked them for their co-operation.

Use of Lathis.

The Home Member has omitted to mention the use of Lathis on the 4th March by the Police, perhaps, it may be argued that on the 19th instant also, the procession could have been made to disperse by resorting to a Lathi charge.

Although there was a Hartal by the Muslims Shop-keepers on the 4th March, and there was some stone-throwing at the Jail, nothing happened in the City to justify the assumption of a communal disturbance. The true reason for the postponement of the execution was to gain time for obtaining the permission of the Frontier Government and it was not the danger of a disturbance at Karachi.

(6) Now remains one charge that of throwing stones at two Hony. Magistrates and injuring one of them.

I have stated elsewhere that these Hony. Magistrates were seated in a car along with a Military Officer. Their car forced its way through a prosession of ten thousand persons from one end to the other, from the rear to the front. Some people resented their behavior and foolishly threw stray stones at the car which might have injured slightly the occupants of the car. What was the object of these men in forcing their way through the midst of a huge procession?

Were Precautions Taken.

Having dealt with the principal points mentioned in the Official statements in justification of the firing I will now discuss another aspect of the question whether the Authorities had taken any precautionary measures to prevent a disturbance they apprehended. But to prevent the possibility of gathering of the people, or to prevent the onward march of the procession they adopted no preventive means at all.

No Muslim had been served with a notice not to take out the procession or collect at the cemetry. Execution was secretly carried out but burial was not secretly completed. And why? Neither the authorities acceded to the earnest prayers of the Muslim leaders to be permitted to dispose of the dead body and to perform its funeral rites on binding themselves to maintain peace and order, nor they themselves conpleted the burial ceremony.

The Home Member to the Bombay Government has given the following description of the execution and the burial:—

"The execution of Abdul Qayum was carried out at 4 a.m. and before 6 a.m. the body had been sent to the local cemetry. By 8 a.m. the proper rites had been observed and the body placed in the grave, by 8-30 a.m. a Muslim crowd, which appeared to be inflamed by communal feelings, obstructed the filling of the grave. The police found themselves in indefensible position, and they were accordingly withdrawn."

An enquiry is bound to reveal that neither was the police position indefensible, nor did they fear any communal disturbance, otherwise in all reason, the official party at the graveyard would have completed the burial. They withdrew willingly and deliberately permitted the people to say funeral prayers in the adjacent maidan and did not fear any disturbance.

Even taking for granted that the firing was necessary, was it not the duty of the authorities to have given a warning to the people to disperse. But no warning was given. The position occupied by the Military troops was at the junction of the two public roads and the firing from that position naturally resulted in killing and injuring several persons who were either spectators or were sitting in their cottages.

Contradictory Statements

Up to this time the Government have not come out with a communique giving out the full details of the terrible tragedy. The statements made in the House of Commons, the two central legislatures, and the Provincial legislatures, complains of lack of complete information and differ in certain respects. The Secretary of State for India stated in the House of Commons on 20th March that:—

"A detachment of 25 men fired nearly two rounds each."

The Home Secretary's first statement was to the effect that:—

"A detachment of about 25 men fired nearly two rounds each."

He then read out a second telegraphic message from the District Magistrate, Karachi, which ran as follows:—

"Crowd was intercepted by 40 unarmed and 10 armed Police and 50 soldiers of the Royal Sussex Regiment. The police were overwhelmed and the soldiers fired."

It is not mentioned how many soldiers fired. The Home Member to the Government of India gave the following version in the Indian Legislative Assembly on 21st March:—

"The total number of rounds fired was 47 by 30 soldiers."

The Home Member to the Government of Bombay stated before the Bombay Legislative Council on 22nd March as follows:—

"The Forces at the disposal of the Local Authorities consisted of 50 Policemen, 40 unarmed and 10 armed, and 50 soldiers of the Roval Sussex Regiment. These were accompanied by the Dis-

(Continued on Page 7)

Eden-Stalin Conversations

Peace In Far East And Integrity Of China Loom Large

MOSCOW, March 29.

Overlooked by the portra it of Karl Marx and amid the whirring of the cinema and the clicking of press cameras, M. Stalin and Mr. Eden had a heart to heart talk for an hour in Stalin's office, a plainly furnished room in the Kremlin. M. Litvinoff acted as interpreter, M. Molotov, president of the Council of the People's Commissars, M. Maisky, the Soviet Ambassador in London, Lord Chilston, the British Ambassador in Moscow and Mr. Strang of the Foreign Office were also present.

M. Stalin who was dressed in topboots, dark trousers and grey tunic, listened with keen interest while Mr. Eden reviewed all the points already discussed with M. Litvinoff.

It is understood that the points comprise most the principal aspects of Anglo-Russian relations, peace in the Far East, and the integrity of China.

Mr. Eden will to-morrow visit M. Litvinoff's country house, 30 miles from Moscow where it is expected the talks will be continued.—Reuter.

MR. EDEN AT MOSCOW BALLET

Audience Stage Pro-British Demonstration

MOSCOW, March 29.

There was an enthusiastic pro-British demonstration of 2,000 spectators at the gala performance of Tschaikowsky's "Swan Lake" at the Ballet Theatre this evening. When Mr. Eden and his party appeared from the Imperial Box the whole house spontaneously applauded for some minutes, Mr. Eden and his party smilingly bowed. The orchestra played the British anthem the audience cheering, and then the Communist Internationale.—Reuter's Extra Special Service.

Tense Situation In Abyssinia

Government Decides To Break Off Direct Negotiations With Italy

ROME, March 30.

It is Officially announced that the Abyssinian Government has decided to break off direct negotiations with Italy. It is understood that Abyssinia is demanding arbitration, but the Italian Government will agree to it only as a last resort.

Meanwhile the opinion is generally expressed that the Abyssinian situation is very serious.

ITALY PREPARES FOR ACTION

(Special Cable)

ROME, Mar. 30.

It is understood that the wives and children of officers have been told to leave Eritrea in Italian Somaliland. According to figures published in the press. Italy can dispose of 7,938,000 fully armed men. and all ages between 25 and 55 are capable of being mobilised.

MORE LIGHT ON KARACHI FIRING

(Continued from page 6).

trict magistrates and city Magistrates."

He further says:

"The authorities had arranged the Police in front, with a platoon of Sussex soldiers behind them and a hundred yards in the rear of that platoon a second platoon of the same number 25 men."

"What actually happened was that the members of the platoon simultaneously fired one round and then a second round. The total number of rounds was something under fifty."

The source of information being the same i.e. the District Magistrate of Karachi, what is inexplicable is the fact that why different statements have been made as regards the number of soldiers who resorted to firing and the actual number of rounds fired. The Secretary of State talks of 25 soldiers having fired nearly two rounds each, the Home Secretary, in the first instance says that the number of soldiers was about 25, then from the 2nd report he reads out the number as 50, without mentioning the number of rounds fired by them, the Home Member puts the number of soldiers as 30 and the number of rounds as 47, while the Home Member to the Bombay Government probably means to say that the members of both platoons consisting of 50 soldiers fired something under 50 rounds.

Need for Public Enquiry.

I am not prepared to break out my information as to the actual number of soldiers who fired or the number of rounds fired by each of them. But I ask every fairminded person whether in light of the different statements made by highly responsible, is there a need for public enquiry or not?

It causes me extreme pain and grief to observe that some Hindu friends are making political capital out of the firing incident and supporting the dreadful action of the Government. That any Indian, worth his name should be capable of manifesting such a brutal frame of mind is a thing more tragic than the tragedy itself. I will however make an earnest appeal to Muslims to ignore what a section of Hindu press or politicians may say on the subject. The assembly has given its verdict, the provincial legislature has spoken with impartiality, the saner section of Hindu press and politicians has condemned the outrage, and all this unmistakably shows that the best minds of India look upon the tragedy with feelings of horror and resentment.

With this sympathy pouring in, I see no reason why the tragic incident of Karachi should not bring about a restoration of better feelings resulting in an abiding settlement of the communal and political problems of India in the same manner as was restored once before this, Hindu-Muslim harmony and amity, from the Jallianwala Tragedy.

CLOUDS OF SUSPICION REMOVED

Good Results Of Eden's Visit: Soviet To Work Through League?

MOSCOW, March 30.

Capt. Eden is observing the Soviet rest-day, along with many Government officials. He having no official conversations, though presumably continuing the informal chats with M. Litvinoff at the latter's country home.

Mr. Eden's visit, already apparent, has achieved a considerable measure of success. Russians who came in contact with him are delighted at his frank informal manner. The visit has removed many clouds of suspicion. He listened sympathetically and replied reassuringly. to Soviet misgivings certain aspects of the European situation.

There is no doubt the Soviet has indicated readiness to work through the League and with international co-operation to consolidate peace.—Reuter's Special

DR. E. A. SHARPEY SCHAFER DEAD

Man Who Saved Thousands Of Apparently Drowned People

(Special Cable).

LONDON, March 30.

The death has occurred of Dr. Sir Edward Sharpey-Schafer, the inventor of the Schafer method of artificial respiration which has saved lives of thousands of apparently drowned people.

Dr. Sir Edward Albert Sharpey-Schafer whose death is reported at the age of 85 worked as Jodrill Professor (1883–99) and Professor of Physiology, Edinburgh University (1899-1933). He got the distinguished Service Medal for the Royal Life Saving Society in 1909 and won several other medals. He was the author of several publications.

SERIOUS BLOW TO GERMANY'S EXPORT TRADE

Steel Magnets Take Gloomy View Of Belgian Govt.'s Decision

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BERLIN, March 29.

"A serious blow to Germany's export trade, and a further aggravation of her already difficult position on the world market", said a leading member of the League of Germany's Iron and Steel Industrialists in an interview with Reuter, with regard to the possible effect of the Belgian Government's announcement in the Chamber to-day

Some sort of a solution, however, is expected from the meeting of the international raw steel associations opening in Paris tomorrow. Belgium is one member and it is hoped a way out may be found when the question of prolonging the agreements is discussed.

Enquiries at the Reichsbank elicited the remark that Germany has no intention of following Belgium's example.

It is also learnt that Government is not likely to entertain the idea of state subsidies for her iron and steel export trade.

SMUGGLING OF GERMAN MARKS

Catholic Priests And Nuns Arrested On Suspicion

BERLIN, Mar. 30.

A number of Catholic priests, monks and nuns have been arrested on suspicion of violating the currency regulations. An official announcement says investigation shows that at least 2,500,000 marks have been illegally smuggled from Germany.—Reuter.

EXTENSION OF N. R. A.

Secretly Drafted Bill Introduced In Senate

WASHINGTON, Mar. 29.

A secretly drafted Administration Bill for the extension of the NRA with some modifications has been hastily introduced in the Senate after the warning by Mr. Richberg, the NRA Chief that strikes were threatening the steel, coal, automobile and textile industries. The draft provided partial restoration of the anti-Trust Laws and code administration by the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Mr. Green, President of the Federation had previously strongly advocated the extension of the N R A and also demanded a 34 hour week.—Reuter.

DEVALUATION OF THE BELGA

WASHINGTON, Mar. 29.

Mr. Cordell-Hull expressed the opinion that the measure proposed for the devaluation of the belga was moderate, and would not endanger the competitive situation, but should devaluation at any time result in undue competition for American producers in competitive goods, the United States would take any remedial steps necessary.—Reuter

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

(Special Cable).

LONDON, March 30.

The Duke of Manchester was committed for trial at the Old Bailey, after his counsel had unsuccessfully argued that no evidence of intention to defraud had been adduced. It was stated that the Duke of Manchester's income was £3,600 annually. Bail was allowed himself with one surety of £250.

MERCHANTS REJECT REFORMS

(Continued From Page 1)

The House then rose for lunch. adopted.

INDIANS ABROAD.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas moved a long resolution about Indians abroad expressing "grave concern at the persistent anti-Indian policy of the Colonial Office, which, if unchecked, will ultimately cause the ruination of Indian settlers in several parts of the British Empire."

The resolution urged Government to press for the early adoption of Mr. Menon's recommendation relating to Zanzibar, protested against the Morris Carter Commission's recommendations regardnig ban on Indians buying land on Kenya highlands, urged Government to press on the South African Government to undertake in carrying out the provisions of the Cape Town Agreement to treat Indians there as an integral part of that dominion and to assist them to advance to the level of the European population, wanted an amendment of the British Government's Trade Convention with the U. S. A., so as to vouchsafe to Indians complete freedom of trade in America, which Americans enjoyed in India, and finally, while opposing the transfer of Aden emphasised the necessity of protecting Indian interests in Aden if separated.

WARNING TO BRITAIN

Sir Purshottamdas dealt with each head, exhaustively, and said that the time had come when His Majesty's Government should be warned that if such treatment to Indians overseas was persisted in, England would, by its own acts, be proving to every Indian that it was not for the good of Indians to remain in the British Empire. In Zanzibar the very men who had built up the close industry by their capital and toil were being driven out by a stroke of the pen. No more ruthless and wicked policy was known anywhere, during the last 200 years. He hoped that for the sake of maintaining British prestige in India, Lord Willingdon would announce within a few weeks, the acceptance of the Menon recommendations.

ADEN.

Mr. Hossainbhai Lalji said Aden was annexed and developed by Indian finance and by Indians, and when it had developed to its present position they were asked to go. A result of this policy would be that Indians abroad would have to come back to their Motherland, and then ask the British to "let us be alone."

After Mr. Ojha had supported the resolution, it was passed.

GOLD EXPORT

A resolution urging Government forthwith to levy an embargo on the export of gold and buy gold in India at rates equivalent to sterling rates of gold in London, was moved from the chair and accepted.

Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta moved a resolution expressing the opinion that as currency notes were legally convertible into silver rupees only the Government of India should stop further sale of silver from the paper currency reserve.—A.P.

(President Kasturbhai's address will appear in to-morrow's issue.)

A Rangoon message says both the firemen in a goods train were slightly injured on Friday, when it was derailed at the Seen Railway Station on the Mandalay-Lashio branch.

If Britain Went To War

SHOULD THERE BE OPPOSITION TO PARTICIPATION BY INDIA?

B. P. C. C. Discusses Question And Postpones It, Till Occasion Arises

The Congress is opposed to the participation of India in any War that Britain may enter into, and is against the utilisation of Indian men, money and resources, for the purpose of such a war, was the keynote of all the speeches that were delivered at the meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, on Saturday evening.

While all the speakers agreed that India should not take part in any war, much less in a war in which Britain was involved, the majority agreed that there was no need of a fresh declaration of the Congress Policy towards war.

The Congress Socialists wanted that not only should the Indian National Congress declare afresh its policy, but undertake forthwith the preparation of the entire nation to resist the utilisation of Indian men, money and resources for the purpose of a war in which Britain may be involved.

The majority, who said that Congress had already declared its policy towards war in its resolution passed at Madras in 1927, carried the day by passing their amendment which postponed the discussion of Congress policy towards war till a necessity arose.

REGRET AT SHERWANI'S DEATH

A condolence resolution expressing deep regret at the death of the late Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani was moved from the Chair and carried, all standing.

The B. P. C. C was adjourned till April 5, when the resolution about the wrecking of the New Constitution would be discussed.

The General Body meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee met on Saturday evening at the Congress House with Mr. K. F. Nariman in the Chair.

After transacting the routine business the House agreed to nominate Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mrs. Perin Captain to the "Congress Hospital" Committee.

A supplementary budget grant of Rs. 250 was also made, being the difference in the A. I. C. C. quota demanded and the amount provided for the same in the Annual Budget.

RESOLUTION ON "WAR."

After some other preliminary work, the House took up the Congress Socialist's resolution regarding "War" for discussion.

Mr. M. R. Masani moved:—

"The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee recommends to the All-India Congress Committee to declare its opposition to the participation by India in any War in which Britain may be involved and to undertake forthwith the preparation of the entire nation to resist the utilisation of Indian men, money and resources for the purpose of such war and to utilize such a crisis to secure Swaraj."

In the course of his speech, Mr. Masani said that the above resolution would be moved at the next meeting of the A. I. C. C. at Jubbulpore. There were neither necessity or justification for explaining the reasons for moving such a resolution, as Congress was well-known for its views on the subject. Everyone was aware that in Europe, there was speeding up in armaments and every nation was arming itself to the teeth and there was every possibility of a war being declared in the near future. In every civilised nation at the present moment, there was an anti-war movement being organised. It was being impressed on the general public that War was not beneficial to the mass but benefited a handful of capitalists.

WHAT HAPPENED AFTER GREAT WAR

Continuing he said that India took part in the World War in 1914, and got as a return for the co-operation with Government the Rawlatt Act and the Jallianwala Baugh. Though war had not been broken out, there was every possibility of its doing so. One did not know when war would break out, in view of the present political situation. Congress must get prepared for such an eventuality and educate the public and tell them that any war that Britain might enter into would not be beneficial to India.

By the resolution the B. P. C. C. would be recommending to the Working Committee to work out a scheme for meeting the eventuality and there was good time to work it out. Congress was the only mass organisation which could give a lead in a matter like the above.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan seconding the resolution said that though during the last war there was cry of "Self-Determination" for every nation, it now seemed that the cry was only meant for the European nations.

POSTPONE THE QUESTION

Mr. Nagindas Master moved an amendment that the consideration of the above resolution be adjourned "sine die." He said that an occasion for the passing of such a resolution had not arisen. As a matter of fact a resolution of the above nature was passed by the Madras Congress of 1927. The speaker agreed with the principle of the resolution, and said that there could be no opposition to such a resolution being passed by the Congress, but where was the necessity, asked Mr. Nagindas. India would never fight for the benefit of Britain. That was known and the Madras Congress resolution had explained the position of the Congress clearly. When the occasion for such a resolution came, everyone of the Congressmen, the speaker was sure, would join together and work out the decision of the Congress.

CONGRESS ATTITUDE ALREADY DEFINED

Mr. S. K. Patil, seconding the amendment of Mr. Nagindas Master, said that the attitude of the Congress towards war was clearly stated in the Madras Congress resolution. It should not be believed by people that Congress had not thought about the question. The speaker felt that the situation that had existed in 1927 had changed to a very great extent to call for a fresh resolution of the above nature. He felt that if India could be benefited by taking part in a war, he was for Indians taking part in it. As regards the resolution of Mr. Masani, the speaker felt that there was a lot of confusion of thought.

Mr. Manibhai Desai, supporting the resolution, said that not only was such a resolution necesary at this juncture, but he was sure that it would befit the prestige and dignity of the national organisation to pass a resolution of the above nature

Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas, supporting the resolution proper, said that everyone was aware of the Congress resolution of 1927. That was passed when it was expected that Britain would engage itself in war against China. But the situation now had changed and demanded a fresh declaration of policy by the Congress.

The situation all over the World was worse than what it was in 1927, and demanded an immediate declaration of its policy by the Congress towards war. The resolution demanded that the Congress should prepare the country for an eventuality. War would not be declared by the different powers by giving previous notice either to the B.P.C.C. or the Congress.

"INCONSISTENT"

Mr. D. S. Babreker, opposing the resolution, said the original resolution talked of two different things in the same breath. It did not want the disturbance of peace by its first part, but talked of exactly the opposite in the latter part, when it was contended that during war, Indians should non-co-operate, etc. If by the resolution, it was intended to declare the policy of the Congress towards War, then there was no necessity of such a resolution as the policy of the Congress had already been declared. Not only would India take no part in any war that Britain engaged itself in, but in any other war also. The attitude of the Congress was evident from the fact that it discouraged terrorism of any kind.

Messrs. Jethmal Narandas, Bhat, Nuralli and Mahadeswar also spoke.

FRESH DECLARATION URGED

Mr. M. R. Masani said that what those who sponsored the Amendment of Mr. Nagindas Master did not want to commit the B.P.C.C. to any particular attitude towards War. What was demanded was fresh declaration of its policy by the Congress. The speaker felt that, if the resolution was thrown, it would be evident that responsibility regarding the Congress attitude about War was being shirked and the issue of Complete Independence for which the Congress stood was also relegated.

The amendment was put to vote and carried by 26 to 14.

MRS. LAKSHMIPATHI'S CANDIDATURE

"C. R." Appeals To Madras Council Voters

MADRAS, March 30.

"This bye-election is very important as the people in England are looking forward to the lead Madras is going to give" declared Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, addressing a largely attended meeting in support of Mrs. Lakshmipathi's candidature in the bye-election to the Madras Legislative Council.

Mr. Rajagopalachari denied that the Justice Party had any hold on the masses and asked what the party had done for them for the last 20 years. If the Congress won decisively the people could agitate for the dissolution of the Council.—A.P.

EDUCATION IN BARODA

BARODA, March 30.

According to a report issued by the Education Department the Government of Baroda spent about 37 lakhs of rupees on education during 1933-34. There were 2,480 educational institutions with 2,65,922 pupils on the roll. Special facilities are given to Raniparaj and Harijan students.

The general system of the public educational institutions is fairly elaborate. It makes provision for the education of women as well as for the backward and depressed classes.—United Press.

"I GUARDED KINGS"

The Memoirs Of A Political Police Officer

by

Ex-Inspector HAROLD BRUST,

(late of the Special Branch, New Scotland Yard)

THRILLS OF THE 'IRISH TROUBLE'!

Threats of Murder Against Rt. Hon. Ian MacPerson

HOW I WAS MISTAKEN FOR A GUNMAN!

"Another threat to murder," said my chief, tossing an anonymous letter into a large box already half full of similar missives.

"Who is it this time, sir?" I asked.

Such a colloquy became almost a daily occurrence during that hectic period when the Great War was ebbing towards Armistice and the ugly Civil War—called 'The Trouble'—was raising its head in Ireland.

My chief mentioned a name Rt. Hon. Ian MacPherson, who, having been Under-Secretary of State for War, was now Chief Secretary for Ireland.

The fierce, unreasoning hatred of the Southern Irish against England focussed upon Ian MacPherson as being a natural target by virtue of his office. Threats were constant, and the keenest vigilance was necessary to prevent attempts at assassination.

When I was elected to act as personal bodyguard to MacPherson, I knew I was in for a lively time.

Czarist Days Recalled

His visits in and out of England were most carefully arranged. Train schedules were changed at the last minute of departure, sudden alterations were made as to stations of embarkation, armoured cars preceded and followed the Minister's carriage on the highways—it was like the movements of the Czar in pre-war days through disaffected Poland!

I know that Mr. MacPherson hated all these precautions, but he had seen sufficient to convince him that it was vitally necessary. In Ireland arrangements were made for his continuous "protective surveillance" (as such measures are officialy described) by the Irish Constabulary. But on his journeys to and from Ireland and on his journeys in England a senior officer of Scotland Yard's Special Department was usually attached and that man frequently was myself.

Mr. MacPherson looked upon his visits to England as holidays from the nightmare of life in Ireland, and made no secret of the fact that he resented being followed about by men with nasty-looking bulges in their jacket pockets. Once in England, he considered himself safe, and tried to give his guardian the slip. But I had my orders.

But it was always something of a battle of wits between the Minister and myself whether or not he was properly protected, as he moved about in London. One had to watch the back door as well as the front of his house, for he would try to dodge me if he could! Indeed Mr. MacPherson grew quite smart at eluding the police! And he seemed to enjoy it mightily!

Of course, he never hampered us on any of the journeys to and from Ireland. On these occasions, he left himself entirely in our hands.

Murder Afoot!

Upon one of these journeys, three different informations came in, just before embarkation, of an attempt to murder the Minister.

I was in charge upon that occasion. Our counter-espionage men went to work at double-pressure and a swift check-up was made. Wires hummed, messages flashed, voices whispered.

Detective, a prisoner

And within a short time, we knew for certain that the reports were true.

A big plot was afoot. The Irish gunmen were out to "get Ian MacPherson this time!" We actually had the name of a ringleader in the projected attempt—a man who had escaped from Peterhead Prison with the connivance of friendly desperadoes.

To this day, I thank my lucky star that the information about the ambush came in to the Yard before Mr. MacPherson and I departed for the journey to Ireland. Had we been in the dark, death almost certainly would have come to both of us.

It was a time for lightning decisions and bold moves. The gunmen, through their own secret channels, had learned the exact route and times of boat and trains. It was the work of a second to cancel our arrangements and book passage by another route. That was easy. What worried me was the fact that that 'Brotherhood'—the brain of the terrorist section of the Irish Sinn Fein Movement—was diabolically clever and seldom did things by halves. It was quite likely that they had anticipated the sudden change of route, and had another embush party elsewhere to waylay us.

"We'll have to risk it!" I decided. It had been Mr. MacPherson's intention to travel by train to Holyhead,

A loud crash sounded! We sat up with a jerk! Was that a shot?

Bang!

And with the second deafening report, two detectives appeared in the corridor doorway as if by magic. We all four waited, breathless, for the next happening.

It came—in the person of the train guard, who grinned, scrathhed his ear, and remarked sweetly—"Sure, an' ye can all go to sleep again—'tis nothin' at all, at all. Just a couple of fog detonators on the rails!"

Final Attempt

The incidents seem laughable, looking back at them, but at the time they were tense enough. Everybody living or travelling tn Ireland during the 'Trouble' suffered from frayed nerves.

Twelve miles from Dublin, at a place called Rathenay, the train was halted, and we transferred Mr. MacPherson into an automobile. A high official of the Dublin Police Force was there to help me, and before and behind were cars packed with armed detectives and armoured cars to make quite sure.

Dublin Castle was our objective, and the grim cavalcade rolled on through the streets of the city, every man on the alert for trouble. Nearing the castle, the cars increased speed. Safe haven was in sight, and—

Cra-a-ash! The windscreen of a car in front cracked! Splinters of glass flew up! A man's voice exclaimed in pain!

Then we tore through the Castle approaches and into the grounds. It was the final attempt of the terrorists, the last shot, but without result, save that a flying splinter of glass had cut a police officer's face. Some of our rear-guard gave chase, but no arrest was made.

The Chief Secretary for Ireland got a couple of laughs out of that trip—but he got the laugh of his life on a later occasion, and this time the joke was on me!

We were back in England, and I was affording him the usual "protective surveillance", as guarding duty is officially called. We had proceeded to the Irish Office in London, and I followed and waited outside.

Hours passed. No Mr. MacPherson. I made inquiries—and to my horror found he had given me the slip again!

The Missing Minister

I leapt into a taxicab and hastened to his home—but he was not there!

Disheartened, and wondering what the devil I was going to say to my superior officer, I reported what had happened, and set to work feverishly to uncover the missing Minister's tracks.

After exhaustive inquiry work, I got a line on him. At that time Mr. MacPherson was the Liberal Member of Parliament for a constituency in Scotland. He had received word that it was high time he paid his constitu-

(Continued on Page 3)

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MYSTERY LAND OF NEPAL

Where There Are As Many Shrines As Houses And As Many Gods As Men

(BY A JOURNALIST.)

Lt. General His Highness Maharajah Sir Joodha Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana, Prime Minister and Superme Commander-in-Chief of Nepal was born in the year 1875. At the early age of 15, he joined the army as a colonel and by dint of energy and labour, he became Senior Commanding General in 1910, an office which he held with great distinction throughout the major portion of the rule of his brother, the late Maharajah Bhim Shum Shere Jung Bahadur. Lt. General His Highness Maharajah Sir Joodha Shum Shere Jung Bahadur succeeded his brother, the late Maharajah Bhim Shum Shere Jung Bahadur as Prime Minister and Supreme Commander-in-Chief on the 1st September 1932. and for the past three years, he has been very ably guiding the destinies of his country.

His Highness has been in power only for a short period and during this time he has shown himself an able and enlightened administrator. He has introduced numerous reforms which are calculated to promote the happiness and prosperity of the public of Nepal. The State has undertaken many costly works of public utility. Numerous rural and co-operative banks have already been started in various parts of the State in order to help the agriculturists. Telephone lines are being laid throughout the State for better communications. The State is deeply interested in imparting education to the public and large sums of money are spent in this direction. Elementary education has also been receiving equal attention, and the expenditure on education which is free throughout the State, has received substantial grants for education at home and in India. His Highness has reorganised the Archaeological Department, and special attention is being paid to the restoration and preservation of ancient temples. Equally with the nation-building departments, the matter of public health has been closely attended to and the reorganisation of the Medical Department has greatly added to the efficiency of the charitable hospitals.

Not only in his public life but also in his private character, His Highness has set a noble example of service and self-sacrifice before his subjects.

Nepal is an independent kingdom occupying the southern ranges of the Himalayas, beyond the northern boundary of British India. It is bounded on the north by Tibet, on the west by Almora and Naini Tal, on the south by Gorakhpur, Dharbhanga, Bhagalpur and Purnea and on the east by Darjeelng and Sikkim. The area of Nepal is nearly 60,000 square miles. Nestling in the snow-clad heights of the Himalayas, Nepal has a fascination almost irresistible.

Khatmandu, the capital of Nepal, is charmingly situated about 4,500 feet above the sea-level in a valley, and it can rightly be said that there is no capital city in the world that knows how to amuse itself in such a variety of ways. Throughout the year, there is some festival or other in Khatmandu and on these joyous occasions, Khatmandu presents a lovely appearance. Here there is a college where English education is imparted by teachers recruited mainly from Bengal There is a fine library which contains rare manuscripts which are in an excellent state of preservation mainly due to the interest evinced by the Archaeological Department.

HUNGARIAN WINS THE TABLE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD FOR THE FIFTH YEAR IN SUCCESSION. Before a crowd of 10,000 the finals of the world's table tennis championships were decided at Wembley, when Barna, the Hungarian, won the singles championship of the world for the fifth year in succession. Photo shows: Barna (holding cup) shaking hands with the runner-up Szabados. Centre Mr. C. Corti Woodcock, (Chairman of the English Table Tennis Association).

It is a truism to remark that Nepal is a land of numberless temples. "The most striking sight for the visitor to romantic Nepal is certainly the images of her wonderful gods—the expressional reflex of a varety of faiths and creeds—who captivate the onlookers by their beauty, grace and mysticism. The gods are here, there and everywhere and one could easily mistake Nepal for a land of gods rather than of human beings. The impressionable visitor proceeds spell-bound from temple to temple full of lively and puzzling deities, seated and standing. The gold-plated swastika emblems in front of the temples invite you to the inner arena where round a quadrangle you find a miniature framework with gods and their various attendants occupying the chief places. As you enter you are at once confronted with figures in stone or bronze of fabulous lions, glaring at you in grim silence as if questioning your credentials to enter the holy of holies. Striking gold-plated doors and escutcheons containing embossed figures of a whole cosmos of deities within the compass of a few square feet give you a preliminary surprise. You feel the force of an atmosphere which suggests something weird, whose every alphabet of expression is burdened with unknown meaning not less difficult to solve than the riddles of the Sphinx. In fact the modern mentality is out of place in such surroundings."

For The Dying

The Hindus consider the Pashupathinath Temple as the holiest in the Kingdom of Nepal, and this ancient temple attracts every year pilgrims from all corners of India on the occasion of the Shivarathri festival. Pashupathinath is the guardian-deity of Nepal and the name of Pashupathinath is struck on the Nepalese coins. Pashupathinath is said to be holier than Benares and death at this place is considered as a great blessing. It is a custom here for dying people to be brought to the vicinity of this temple from the surrounding places to end their lives in sacred are built specially to accommo- environment and many houses date the dying and the sick in their last days. This temple is situated at a distance of nearly two miles from Khatmandu on the banks of the Baghmathi. Pashupathinath is believed to be a very ancient temple having built according to the theory, by Pashupathi Dev, the fourth prince of the Suryabanghshi dynasty that reigned at Khatmandu. There is also a tradition that Shankaracharya during his visit to Nepal found this temple in a state of neglect and revived his worship placing him once more in the forefront amongst the Hindu gods. There is a small building here where Shankara is said to have lived for some time and where his wooden shoes are still preserved and worshipped.

This temple is surrounded by clusters of small shrines and stupas full of gods belonging to different religions. This beautiful temple has plated silver doors and in front of the temple there is a gigantic bull plated with gold.

Mystic Temple

The temple of Guhyeswari is a wonderful innovation of style not known in other parts of India. "It is a mystic temple with golden snake motifs crowning it from the four cardinal points of the compass. The serpent-coil is the symbol of the cosmic cult of the Tantras and in the Hindu religion the serpents from the background in the figuration of many deities." There are some legends associated with this goddess, Guhyeswari. According to the Buddhist tradition Guhyeswari used to live in the form of water in the root of a lotus. Marju Sri Buddha when he drained the lake of 'Naga Vara' and formed the valley of Nepal, discovered this root. He perceived that water was bubbling up violently from the earth around it and he erected a beautiful shrine over that place in the form of 'Yoni' communicating with the sacred spring beneath. The most noteworthy feature here is that in this place water even to-day comes bubbing up. The Hindus consider Guhyeswari as one of their 'Pitha Sthansor' sacred places where bits of decomposing body of 'suttee' fell, when she was being carried away by Mahadeva on his shoulders. The following description of this temple from the pen of a distinguished historian is well worth quoting: "The shrine is surrounded by walls of brass and silver on which are carved beautiful figures of Manga Kalas or pitchers of peace and other signs of good fortune. A brass-built canopy supported by four coiled serpents rising from the four walls serves as the only roof to protect the shrine. A profound sense of mystery haunts the pilgrim as he gazes on the sanctuary, that sense being heightened all the more by the invisibility of the goddess whose very name implies secrecy inscrutable. Several monolithic pillars surmounted by 'Garudas,' griffins and lions, and one the tallest of them all, with the figure of a kneeling king seated on lotus capital add to the silent grandeur of the shrine which seen in its picturesque setting of hill, valley and river seems to be one of the most romantic, if also one of the most secluded, places of religious worship in the whole valley."

Full Of Legends

The Mahabodhi Temple of Patan is the most elaborately carved one in the valley of Nepal. Patan is a picturesque place in Nepal and has no rival in Nepal in its wealth of images and contains some of the finest temples. It is said that it took one hundred years to construct this temple. It was this place Buddha attained his enlightenment and hence it is looked upon with great veneration throughout Asia. The temple contains nine thousand figures of Buddha carved on it. Of about thirteen divine and mortal Buddhas only four exercise real influence in the practice of Buddhism in Nepal and of these Sakya Sinha is a great favourite. In this temple he is enshrined in the central chamber of the first story. The figure of God Padmapani occupies a prominent place in the Mahabodhi Temple. It is said that one of the disciples of the God Padmapani, by name Gorakhnath came to Nepal, but the people did not receive him with proper respect as befitting his position. He, taking this insult into his heart, took his seat on a hill and would not move. Immediately there was a severe famine in Nepal. King Narendra Dev prayed God Padmapani to save his people from the prevailing famine. Accordingly the God came and saved the people from starvation. Hence God Padmapani finds a prominent place in this lovely temple and he is looked upon with veneration by the people.

The valley of Nepal presents a gala appearance on the occasion of the car festivals when the enthusiasm of the people knows no bounds. These festivals are held in honour of Machindranath the patron-saint of Nepal, Goddess Kali and Ganesh. The car festival at Nepal is held in honour of Machindranath who once saved Nepal from famine. This festival is held nearly for a period of two months and there is a belief that rain falls about the

(Continued On Page 38)

AKBAR'S CHRISTIAN WIFE?

Story Of A Portuguese Lady At The Court Of The Great Mogul

There is no legend of the Mogul period more persistent, despite the most authoritative confutations by the best historians of the time, than that which attributes a European Portuguese Christian wife to Akbar the Great. In proof of her alleged existence a tomb at Fatehpur Sikri, which bears the name of Maryam Makani is cited it being alleged that this name is a corruption of Maria Mascarenhas, the reputed wife. The periodical resurrection of this myth is mainly due to the patriotic zeal of some Indian Portuguese historians or writers, who thus seek to gain a reflected glory for the community, by associating ancestors with the great of bygone ages.

The truth is that, maybe intentionally, maybe the reverse, several widely different women, episodes and periods have been misinterpreted to "add versimilitude to an otherwise bald and unconvincing narrative"—The principal exponent of this Christian wife claim and the one most widely quoted, is one Ismail Gracias of Goa, who some years back, wrote a brochure entitled (in English) "A Portuguese Lady at the Court of the Great Mogul" in which he asserts that the alleged Christian wife was one of two sisters who in the late mid-Sixteenth Century were sent out from the Royal Orphanage at Lisbon to obtain husbands at Goa, a custom which was certainly a fact, says a writer in the "Indian State Railways Magazine." The vessel in which they sailed was taken by a Dutch ship in which the ladies were taken to Surat and there sold to the Mogul Court.

Akbar himself married the elder and bestowed on her sister Juliana the position of Lady Doctor to the seraglio. Besides this he ultimately married Juliana to one John Philip de Bourbon; a relative of Henry IV of France, another romantic person. This gentleman, having slain another relative in a duel fled from France to the Far East about 1560 and landed at Madras. After a short stay there he moved on to Bengal and thence to Delhi where he so ingratiated himself with Akbar that the Emperor gave him charge of the seraglio and married him to Juliana. The charge became hereditary in the Bourbon family until 1737 when, after the sack of Delhi by Nadir Shah, the Bourbons, now a numerous tribe, took shelter at Narwar.

No Proof In History

In 1778 all except about four were massacred by the Narwar Raja, the survivors fleeing to Bhopal where the name still endures. Incidentally that is about all the European connection that remains, for though they are professed Catholics, the prefixes are semi-Mussalman. This much said, let us descend from the region of wild romance to the sober earth of facts, at the same time denying any iconoclasm. Very extensive researches through the history of the Akbarian period fails to reveal any Europeans save the Jesuits at the court of that Emperor and these latter would certainly have mentioned such important persons as John Bourbon and his wife.

In fact Father Hosten, Historian of the "*Jesuits in Mogolia*," specifically denies the existence of the lady said to have been Maria Mascarenhas. Secondly Madras was not founded until 1639 and the Dutch had no establishment and consequently no ships at Surat until 1616 and would, also as we shall show, have been very unlikely to sell European Christian girls to a Mahomedan harem. Thirdly, where would Juliana, a girl of 18 or 20, have gained such medical knowledge as to be given a doctorial appointment over a multitude of women, and fourthly all men connected with the seraglio were eunuchs which qualification would preclude both marriage and descendants. Fifthly, Madec, the French adventurer who was very friendly with the Narwar Raja from 1768 to 1780, would certainly have mentioned any massacre of Christians whilst lastly, Maria Mascarenhas seems to have been invented to fit in with Maryam Makani!

Akbar And Christianity

This latter was really the honorific title bestowed on the mother of Jahanghir, the daughter of the Hindu Raja of Jaipur, and means "Saint of the Home or Household." It is well known that Akbar had a high opinion of Christianity as expounded by the Jesuits at the Court, and especially of the Madonna whose name of Mary (Maryam) he adopted as an honorific title for the most saintly of his ladies. Thus his mother, Hamida Bano Begam, became Maryam Zamani meaning "Saint of the Universe." As to the Bourbons, if that was really their name, I should rather believe that they came to India in the second decade of the Seventeenth Century, when Jehangir encouraged Europeans of all nations and occupations to settle at Agra in his employ.

So numerous were they that in order to retain them, he built them a chapel with a fine peal of bells inscribed in Portuguese and Persian. Though Shah Jehan destroyed the church as too pretentious he permitted a smaller one and continued the privileges in the matter of liquor, etc., bestowed by Jehanghir. Incidentally the bells were given to the Jats and according to Madec who saw them in 1766. Soon after that they were recast into an 18 pounder brass gun. Now, there were actually some European Portuguese girls taken by both Dutch and English but not until the year 1622. In that year the traveller Pietro Della Valle saw three at Surat who had been captured in a sea fight with the outward bound Portuguese fleet.

One of them, named Dona Lucia, ultimately married a Dutch merchant, the others being honourably treated and sent to Goa. Besides these the English ship 'Exchange' which took part in the same engagement also took two such women. The account in the Factory Records is such an interesting record of what was done by purely merchant ships in those days as to be well worth quoting:

"On the 13-14th July 1622 we and the Dutch fout with four carioks (cargo ships) and one gallione (war vessel) which came out of Portingale. Wee spoyled the three caricks and sunk them and had not the Dutch sent their best ships to the Red Sea would tacken them all without doubte. Wee killed, as they report aboute 300 and have 150 prisoners and two of their women which remayne aboord the Exchange." Captain Green says no more, but a notice in the Court Minutes records a censure on him for refusing 600 dollars each as ransom and keeping the women with him for six months before he landed them at Batavia "with monie and costly clothing." We mislike Captain Green!

No Christian In Harem

In any case this disposes of the assertion that any European Christian women were ever sold to harem life.

Let us now turn to the real Dona Juliana for an authentic account of whom we are indebted to Dr. Vogel who had it translated from the Dutch account of the Embassy to Shah Alam (then at Lahore) in 1711-12. Omitting the long and discursive account of the journey from Surat, we open with the arrival of the Embassy at Shalimar Gardens some three miles from the city of Lahore, where all such missions were first accommodated. The Secretary writes:

"At the Garden of Shalimar, the Embassy was greeted by a Mansubdar with a most welcome present of home-like fruits and some horses all sent by order of the Lady Juliana Dias D'Acosta, Governess of the Seraglio and a lady of great influence with the Mogul whom she had favourably inclined to the Dutch. The next morning, a stately procession arrived at the camp of the Embassy to escort it to the Presence. With this came Mr. Martin, the royal Physician and about 30 other important Christians of various nations with many elephants and 600 horses and 600 foot soldiers.

....First went seven elephants, the first robed from head to foot in gold brocade and the rest alternately clothed in red or green broad cloth profusely embroidered, on each of which sat a European Grenadier and a Rohilla Musketeer. These were presents to the Emperor....Then came a band of rocket men with flags and mounted kettle drummers with nine Arabian horses for his Majesty. Then came two four-wheeled coaches sent out from Europe for the ladies of the Seraglion each filled with boxes containing presents. Then appeared a four-wheeled conveyance wherein was seated the Armenian Bishop and the Jesuit Fathers escorted by the 30 Christians on horseback.

Behind them came more loaded camels and kettle drummers escorted by the Emperor's horse and foot and then came 30 Dutch soldiers and 24 Rohilla spearmen under command of the Ensign Gottfried Bythard, the Sergeant Otto Van Bulow, and the Corporal Arnold Van Swillenz. About a mile beyond the Citadel the cavalcade came to the Camp of the Emperor near the bank of the river wherein he and the court were domiciled in exceeding splendour. This camp was many miles in circumference. Here we must regretfully omit much quaint description of the reception of the Embassy wherein Dona Juliana figures prominently merely nothing that owing to the murder of Shah Alam by an intruder into his Zenana, all concessions to the Dutch were nullified and the Em-

(Continued on Page 38)

BRITAIN'S FOREMOST WOMAN JU-JUTSU EXPERT TO MARRY SON OF TURKISH MILLIONAIRE: Miss May Whitley, Britain's foremost woman ju-jutsu expert, is to marry Ahmed Abdullah, and become the only daughter-in- law of a millionaire tobacco merchant in Istanbul.

Mr. Abdullah, Jnr., saw her in a London cabaret, and proposed. He was accepted but his family objected. He went home and persuaded them to agree to his marriage to Miss Whitley if she became a Mohammedan. She is, therefore to be accepted into the Mohammedan faith.

Photo Shows:—Miss May Whitley walking with her fiance, Ahmed Abdullah in Regent's Park.

DOUBT

BY PREM CHAND

The following is the translation made by Syed Ashfaq Husein, M.A. ,Oxon.) Bar.-at-Law of the Urdu novel "Kashmakash" by Premchand, the well-known author of Urdu and Hindi stories.

KOKLA had derived a full measure of profit as well as of pleasure from her beauty and youth. But now, in her early middle age, the very memory of the old days was a stab in her heart. Those glorious days now caused her but sharp and constant pain. She now cursed herself for being born, she complained against God for sending her into a vile existence, and she accused the whole world of having conspired to make her lead the life she had led, not deliberately and consciously, but mechanically and as a matter of course. The material gains of that life she was now spending in various efforts to undo the past, if possible; but it was all of no avail. She could not make even herself, leave alone others, forget that she had once been a particularly bright star of the demi-monde.' She saw that if there was any escape for her from that horrible past, it was in bitter tears of repentance.

These tears of repentance came to her with the advent of a child. The first cry of the new-born babe seemed to light up Kokla's life to its darkest corners. When the child smiled, it was a smile so full of meaning for Kokla it was at once so natural and spritual, so ecstatic and pathetic. The mother folded her child in her arms and pressed it to her heart, as if to hide and protect it from the evil world. The coming of that child was the turning point in Kokla's life. A new and entirely different world was opened to her now. She who once used to sell her body to the highest bidder, now gave up her body, soul and all, free and unasked to her Creator.

The child was named Shraddha and it was indeed an apt name for the child who had brought her mother the priceless gift of 'shraddha (faith). Kokla looked upon the new-born, not as her child, but as the incarnation of some Goddess. Her companions and friends of former and hated days, sisters of the profession came to offer their happy greetings and to wish the child a long and prosperous career. But Kokla could not bear to expose her child to the gaze which knew no shame or modesty. That child was all she had saved from the wreck of her life; it was the one object of her hope and longing, it was the beacon which lighted the path of her new life. Was that child also, wondered the mother with fear in her heart, going to a victim of the accident of birth and environments? Were all her efforts going to be of no avail? Was there no medicine, no antidote, which could counteract and destroy the germs of hereditary character in the child's blood? She wept and prayed to God to guard her darling innocent child from every temptation. She herself did all in her power, by word and deed, by verbal instruction and personal example, to prevent her child falling a prey to her surroundings and the inexorable laws of social divisions and labels.

SIXTEEN years had pased. The innocent mischievous little Shraddha was now a serious young woman, full of pride and self-respect and love and devotion for her mother. She was beautiful, she was intelligent and she was possessed of an insatiable thirst for knowledge and culture. But the circumstances of her birth made her extremely sensitive. She had nothing for the world but hatred and contempt and she avoided the society even of her social compaios with the result that she became aggressively proud. Marriage she seemed to look upon with horror as something loathesome. If Kokla so much as mentioned it to her, her face at once darkened and tears glistened in her eyes, and then the mother would talk no more about it. Her ideas, standards and values of life were so utterly different from those of her mother.

Kokla worshipped all the social gods; Shraddha did not recognise even God Himself. If she cared for anything in the world it was her books. In those books at least she was not looked upon as something less than a human being; there at least were no social barriers and no social outcastes. Those masters at least, before whom the world lowered its head with reverence, talked to her in their books with sincerity and humanity. There at least was no distinction between the high born and the low-born; it was a feast to which all were equally welcome. Shraddha was so made that if one spoke to her with kindness and gave her poison she would accept it. But nothing in the world could induce her to beg a favour, howsoever valuable.

Kokla once asked her with tears in her eyes, "Tell me, Shraddha, darling, don't you sometimes feel ashamed of being my daughter? Don't you sometimes curse me for being your mother? Don't you wish that you had been born in a respectable family?" Shraddha gave her mother a wounded and reproachful look and said: "Why do you ask such questions, mother? Have I ever been disrespectful to you in any way".

"No, my darling, no. You have always been a good daughter to me; I wish all mothers were as fortunate. But still I can't sometimes help thinking that in your heart of hearts, you must be sorry that you are my daughter."

"Don't say such things, mother dear. You are quite wrong. I tell you by all that I hold dear that there is nobody in the world for whom I have greater respect than I have for you. I don't feel the least shame in being your daughter. I am proud of it. We are all creatures of circumstances and surroundings, and you couldn't help being what circumstances made you. But your heart and mind are pure and you have proved yourself stronger than most people. You have fought and conquered your circumstances. Anybody can sail in calm waters and with a favourable wind, but only great sailors can sail in the stormy sea and against the wind. I do not say it to please you, Mother, but I am honestly speechless with admiration, when I think of your brave struggle and sacrifice and utter selflessness."

"But then why are you always annoyed at the very mention of the word marriage?"

"That has nothing to do with it. I think I can live without being married. I am finishing school now and after another four years at the University, I will be able to earn enough for both of us."

"But" stammered Kokla as if afraid to ask such a question "don't you wish for anything else? Doesn't your heart ever feel the need of love?"

"Mother darling", replied Shraddha in a tone at once serious and grave, "love is a necessary thing for human beings. I even believe that it is love alone which can lead us to Truth, to that Supreme Spirit you call God, and when I find a man who is not ashamed to marry me, I will worship him with all my heart and soul. But I can never, never ask for or accept charity. If some one married me out of pity or as a matter of policy, I would always be miserable. I would prefer death to such a marriage. It is much better therefore that I shouldn't think of it at all."

There was a public meeting at the Mahila Mandal (Ladies' Association), and the hope of seeing pretty faces had drawn undergraduates and other young men of the town in such large numbers that the big hall of the Mandal was crowded to overflowing.

Shraddha who had never before attended a public meeting took her seat in the last of the rows reserved for ladies and settled down to watch the spectacle; it all seemed so comic and artificial to her.

The Chairman opened the proceedings with a long and tedious speech. After "these few introductory remarks" he condescended to put the various resolutions before the meeting. The gentle speakers were so overcome by their large audience that they forgot every word of their beautifully prepared speeches. They all gracefully went up to the platform, addressed the Chairman and the ladies and gentlemen present with some show of self-confidence, muttered some inaudible remarks and resumed their seats with more confusion than grace. The mixed crowd got the chance of its life; there were ironic cheers from the serious and responsible grown-ups and honest catcalls from the irresponsible and unruly youths. This unsympathetic and cruel treatment of her sisters, who had only just come out of their forced seclusion and were making such a brave, though feeble effort for emancipation of the slave whose name is woman, stung Shraddha to the quick. She suddenly went up the platform and delivered such an impassioned and eloquent speech that the unsympathetic noise soon gave way to a rapt silence. Everybody was looking at Shraddha with admiration and amazement. Those who could not appreciate her arguments and eloquence were under the spell of her radiant beauty.

After the meeting, there was only one topic of conversation among the crowd; it was the speech and identity of Shraddha.

"I wonder who she is," said a gay young man-about-town.

"Oh, she is that prostitute Kokla's daughter," informed his friend.

"So that explains the magic of her tongue. Her mother too was a corker in her days. When she left off singing, there was no life left in the town. You know, she retired very early from the profession; she probably hooked a big fish. Any way, we have something to look forward to now; this beauty has more pep than her mother."

"I wonder when she will take pity on us poor people; she ought to have opened her shop by now, instead of fooling about and meddling in things that have no concern for her."

"She will take up her natural profession soon enough, this is only 'pre-publication' advertisement, don't you know?"

The humour of the remark which tickled its author tremendously failed to appeal to a dark young man clad in "khaddar."

"What generous appreciation of the girl's effort, sir!" he replied.

"What—? Well, why does it annoy you, Mr. Piety or wahtever name you call yourself by? If you have—how shall we say it—well, if you have, say, any understanding with the young lady, I tender my most abject apologies, I'm sure."

"Don't you feel ashamed to utter such words?" asked the dark man rather hotly.

"What is there to be ashamed of? I don't see anything extraordinary or surprising in a girl being her mother's daughter."

The dark young man seeing the foolishness of discussion with such people closed it with a remark half contemptuous and half serious: "I can well understand people of your fine intellect not being surprised at anything. But common people who can't see into things so deeply as you do would think that a girl who is so obviously possessed by such noble sentiments must be an Angel, not—not your lust-companion."

These last words caught the ears of Shraddha who happened to be passing near-by. She stopped involuntarily, cast an unconscious grateful look at the young man and quickly passed on. But the words lingered pleasantly in her mind. What brave words and how manfully uttered! So far her only true admirer had been her mother; the rest of the world seemed to be in a conspiracy to disparage or at least to obscure any good that might be in her. But she had now found a man who appreciated something in her honestly and disinterestedly, and her heart danced with joy. She wondered who he was and whether she would see him again. She wondered and she hoped. On

(Continued on Page 36)

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A History Of Human Protest

From Amos To Lenin And Gandhi

France Becomes A Republic

By PROSCOS

(The first nine articles on the French Revolution were published in the "Sunday Chronicle" of 16th December, 13th and 27th January, 10th, 17th and 24th, February and 3rd, 10th and 17th March respectively.

The invasion of the Tuileries, where the King resided had failed on the 20th of June, 1792. The Assembly stood by the King even after his humiliating return from Varennes, whence he was brought to Paris disguised as a servant, attempting to escape from France. The foreign armies were threatening a revolution, and the people decided to wait no longer. A secret understanding was reached between Marat, Robespiere, Danton and Roberts, though the politican Robespiere could never come to like Marat, the simple, honest leader of the people. Certain friends of the Commune openly challenged the members of the Assembly on the floor of the House: "The morning of August 10" was declared to be "the extreme limit of the people's patience" . . . . "If justice and right was not done to the people by the legislative body. one hour after, at midnight, the fire-drum would be beaten, and every one would rise." On 7th August the representative of the "sections" met at the Hotel de Ville and formed the great "Insurrectionary Commune."

It was rumoured that the 10th of August was chosen by the Royalists and Lafayette to effect a 'coup d'e'tat' and destroy for ever the Jacobins and the Republicans. The Commune selected this very day for the last blow against the King. On the 10th, from the early morning, the people of Paris. surrounded the Tuilens. Louis fled to the Assembly for protection, but he was handed over and imprisoned with his whole family in the Tower of the Temple. Thus disappeared for ever absolute monarchy in France.

The success of the people compelled the Assembly to remove the distriction between "active" and "passive" citizens. An insistent demand was now made to punish all that who were in league with foreign Powers and on August 17th a criminal tribunal was appointed to deal with them. On August 22, the betrayal of Lafayette and Lucker was made known to the people. Lafeyette wanted to march on Paris, but he was deserted by his soldiers. In attempting to fly to Holland he was arrested and imprisoned by the Austrians as a "former" revolutionary.

Invasion Of France

The imprisonment of the King only added to the ardour of the emigress to hasten the invasion of France. The town of Longury surrendered without a show of battle and a wave of indignation swept through Paris. The Commune, aided by the Cordeliers Club and the fierce oratory of Danton, gathered an armed and equipped volunteer army of 60.000 to face the invaders. Leaden coffins were dug up and melted down to make bullet and the holy vessels of the churches were made into bronze for the cannons.

In the beginning, the royalists mocked at this new army of amateur fighters and crowds gathered outside the prison to cheer the King who appeared at a window to drink to the health of the invading Prussian and Austrian armies. The Assembly wavered to punish the criminals found guilty by the tribunal; and therefore the Commune decided to strike ruthlessly and indiscriminately against all royalists and enemies of France. A general search of the whole of Paris was ordered and everyone was to remain indoors on a particular evening. The conspirators were staggered at the thoroughness of the midnight searches during which about two thousand persons were arrested and thousands of rifles and arms were confiscated. The Assembly ordered the dissolution of the Commune infavour of a general election, but the Commune retaliated by commanding the arrest of all members who had voted for the resolution as traitors to the nation. The audacity of the Commune frightened the Assembly when it ordered to search the houses of Roland and Brissot, the leaders of the Girondins.

September Days

A conspiracy was now discovered of an attempt to prevent the circulation of foodstuff. in Paris. The toesins were rung on the 1st of September and every friend of the Republic was ordered to sleep that night on the Chanp de Mars. Thus began "September Days". On September 2, a number of priests were killed as they were taken to the prison. The more now rushed into the prisons and massacred the Swiss officers, the bodyguards of the King. priests and royalists. The Commune pleaded in vain with the people to await the decisions of the Courts which were immediately to be appointed. The massacres continued on the 3rd and the 4th and then the Commune prevailed over the decisions of the infuriated masses.

Birth Of Republic

On September 22 a new chapter opened in the history of France with the formation of a Convention—the first genuine 'parlement' of France—elected on almost a universal franchise, though through a system of indirect elections. At the first sitting of the Convention on September 21, a unanimous decision was reached for the abolition of monarchy. A huge demonstration of the people shouting "Vine la Republique" compelled the passing of another decree "that from this day all public act should be dated from the first year of the Republic."

The grim struggle seemed to have ended at last, but it had to pass through grimmer times when party quarrels, class inters and personal ambitions were to create a choas which was to dog the footsteps of France till the coming of Napolean, and then after a brief period of conquest and glory. was to continue again till another revolution was to put an end to "the Empire."

With the establishment of the Republic we come to the end of the First Book in the history of the Revolution. The struggle of the parliament with Louis XVI, the Oath of the Tennis Court, the attempted coup d'e'tat of the King, the taking of the Bastille on the 4th of July 1789, the peasant rebellions, the surrender of the privileges by the nobility and clergy on the 4th August. 1790 the Declaration of Rights, the obstinacy of the King, the March to Verseilles on October 4th, the Fete of the Federation, the establishment of the Paris Commune, the flight of the King on June 17th, 1791 and his arrest at Varrenes, the massacre of the champ de Mars, the invasion of the Tuileries, the declaration of war on Austria, the final arrest and imprisonment of the King, the massacres of the September days and the declaration of the Republic. A brief period of three years brought to the surface the antagonistic class differences which had existed for centuries. culminating in a triangular war between Royalty, the middle classes, and the people. These three brief years revealed the burning sincerity and zeal of the leader of the people, Marat—simple, honest, affectionate, careless of popular worship, decided in his opinions, an uncompromising and fearless champion of the people's cause and a dauntless enemy of tyranny and oppression. And with him, though against him, was Robespiere, the politician and statesman, halting in his measures, lacking in confidence distrusting the strength, courage and ability of the people. Mysterious Danton, fierce and fearless orator, organiser and hero of the masses who wavered and yet wavered faltered and yet always was the leader, completed the great triumvirate who led the revolution. Against them were matched the selfish Mirabeau, opportunist and schemer who sold himself to the King for a purse of gold and with him Lafayette, the young darling of Paris. the symol of chivalry for the painted ladies at the Court, once the leader of the people, then Commander of the National guards—the armed champions of the middle classes, and lastly the detroyer of the Revolution in league with the King and the foreign Courts, planning the invasion of Paris. Between these two extremes wavered the middle class political opportunists those "statesmen" who lived and thrived on compromise—Roland, Condercet, Brissot. the leaders of the Gisondistof, the Constitutionalists.

"What a web was woven by men, courts. Kings and people in those memorable three years which were to alter the face of Europe, which were to create new hopes, fears and passions in the hearts of men. Liberty, equality, fraternity—these were not mere words. they were the breath and soul of men and nations, their meanings were not scribbled in the few lines of the dictionary, their meanings could only be learnt in the centuries of human struggle against tyranny.

(To be Continued.)

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ABOUT STUDIOS AND STARS

50 Years Of Momentous Change In Music

George Arliss

It is February, 11, 1885. The scene is then new Metropolitan Opera House in New York; Society is flocking there to hear "Tannhauser." The bustled, tightly-laced, women are assisted from their broughams, and their landaus, by their escorts, and make their way through the lobby into the red and gold auditorium.

There is a note of suspense among the audience, for on the way home, that evening, many of the men had noted in James Gordon Bennet's pink "Evening Telegram" that Dr. Leopald Damrosch, the Director of the Opera House, and the conductor of the evening was very ill.

As the lights are dimmed, and silence spreads itself throughout the house, glases are trained upon the orchestra pit. The well-known, longhaired, bearded figure does not appear. In its stead, a young man of twenty-three lightly mounts the podium, and, brushing back his blond hair, he grasps the baton, raises his arms, and the musicians begin to play the overture.

Fifty years have elapsed since that night when Walter Damrosch was called upon to take his father's place; fifty years in which momentous changes have occurred in musical ideas. In bringing about those changes, Walter Damrosch has played a large part.

BEST MUSIC WAS DUMB.

When he first wielded his baton classical music, for the most part, was the inheritance of the wealthy. It is true that Theodore Thomas was touring the country with his organization, yet his concerts did not vie in popularity with those of the Irish bandmaster Patrick Gilmore, who, although he gave excerpts from Italian operas, relied on descriptive pieces for his appeal. In the minds of the majority of native-born Americans, music meant local quartet renderings of "The Old Oaken Bucket." For the vast country outside the cities, music, in the best sense of the word, was dumb.

Now that all is changed. The voices of great singers in New York re-echo in the farmhouses in the West, and the symphonies of Beethoven and Brahms pour forth from countless loud-speakers.

Science has become the handmaiden of art, and Walter Damrosch, recognizing the opportunity which the union afforded, has become the great musical teacher of the land.

When he first conducted "Tannhauser" the number of his listeners was limited by the seating-capacity of the auditorium.

This year he played the score and explained the opera to an audience of more than 6,000,000 people.

"At a time of life," he said, in speaking of this modern miracle, "that I feared that I could not do much more than repeat what I had done in the previous forty years, a new field of endeavour was opened to me through the radio.

"Long before this had become a reality, I had always hoped that there might be some means by which the people who were not located in the great cultural centres could be offered the opportunity for hearing good music. Often as I stood on the stage of Carnegie Hall endeavouring to instil into the young people of New York a love of music, I dimly hoped that some plan might b evolved by which I could continue this work upon a larger scale.

THE MIRACLE OF RADIO.

"Radio has worked the miracle. It has in effect erected a concert-hall in every hamlet in the country. It has converted the humblest home into a potential musical auditorium, and brought the best music of the world, ably performed, into every school. Children who at one time heard nothing but commonplace songs, indifferently played upon tinny pianos, have now been introduced to the masters.

"The musical taste of this country is rapidly developing into a desire that demands the very best.

"The majority of people are no longer satisfied to listen to the sentimental compositions which once satisfied them.

"The reason for this," he continued, "is not hard to discover. Up to a comparatively short time ago classical music was regarded as something which only the chosen few could enjoy. This was particularly true in this country. Even in Europe it was not until comparatively modern times—the last hundred and fifty years or so—that the plain people began to hear much music outside of the churches.

"Many of the European courts boasted of their musicians. Had it not been for the generosity of the Prince of Liechtenstein, 'Papa' to enjoy the comfort that he did.

"His symphonies and sonatas were composed primarily for court auditions. Wagner was at the end of his resources when Ludwig of Bavaria gave him an opportuni-

"The popularization of art requires financial assistance. No college can exist without an endowment fund, no art museum can depend solely upon its paid admissions and the sale of catalogues. The same is true of great orchestras and opera companies. Great music may be written in poverty, patrons are necessary for its proper rendition."

A NATIONAL SCHOOL.

Doctor Damrosch then went on to speak of the way in which music was fostered by many European nations. He spoke of the endowed orchestras in comparatively small cities, he called attention to the State and civic organizations which brought good music to the masses of the people.

"It was never a surprize," he said, "to hear an Italian workman huin a tune from one of Verdi's operas while he was engaged in his labours. In Germany the humblest peasant often sings Schubert and Schumann. The Governments of those countries have seen to it that their people were given the opportunity of hearing the best in music.

"In this country, with its vast distances, up to the advent of the radio this was practically an impossibility. Now the man and woman miles from our great centres of population have practically the same opportunities that the city-dwellers once enjoyed exclusively. A real knowledge and love of music is being spread among the plain people. This makes for the creation of a national school of music."

Although Doctor Damrosch is a distinctly American musician, his native city is Breslau. His father had started out to become a doctor, but the seat of the conductor's bation held a greater charm for him than the beat of the heart, and he laid aside the stethoscope to take up the violin. His mother, too, was a musician, and she created the role of 'Ortrud' in Wagner's "Lohengrin."

The younger Damrosch was nine when he came to this country, but his memories of his father's home are vivid. He remembers the house and its visitors, among them Wagner, Klara Schumann, Liszt, Hans von Bulow and Rubinstein, and he recalls a performance at Baireuth which Wagner conducted.

HIS REMINISCENCES.

He spoke in a quiet meticulous manner as he reminisced about the home life of a comparatively poor musician in Germany. But Prussian bureaucracy chafed the sensitive soul of Leopold Damrosch and when, in 1871, the Arion Society of New York offered him the position of conductor, he decided to break his old associations, and try his fortunes in the New World.

His family followed him to this country, and Young Walter entered the public school on East twenty-third Street. When he was eleven, he sang in the chorus of the Oratorio Society, and at fourteen he made his first appearance as an instrumentalist. All he had to do was to crash the cymbals once, but when the time came stage fright paralyzed his arms.

It was in 1883 that the Directors of the Metropolitan Opera House asked the elder Damrosch to take charge of what Colonel Mapleson, who was presenting Italian Opera at the Academy of Music, called the "big yellow brewery uptown."

By this time the son was the Conductor of the Newark Harmonic Society. He found time, however, to become an unofficial assistant at the opera-house.

When his father was stricken. Walter Damrosch took his place, and at an age when most young men are uncertain of the future he took the Metropolitan Company on tour.

The same year he conducted his first concert with the New York Symphony Scciety, and created such a favourable impression that he at once was engaged to direct tha torganzation permanently.

tras. He gave the first performance of Tschaikovsky's "Sixth Symphony" in this country, he wrote an opera which was produced at the Metropolitan and he composed a "Te Deum" inspired by Dewey's victory at Manila. During the War he went abroad and organized a school for Army bandmasters.—"Literary Digest."

Since then his activities have been continuous. He has conducted operas and several orches-Haydn would not have been able ty to work unharassed by financial worries and to produce his operas.

Damrosch Hails Radio As "A Concert-Hall In Every Hamlet"

LUIGI PIRANDELO Seeks Hollywood

Luigi Pirandello, Nobel prize-winner and erstwhile pet of the highbrows, is going to Hollywood, where he hopes to make a film of his play "Six Characters in Search of an Autmor.' He himself would play the part of the author.

* * * *

'Blonde Countess,' a story dealing with German espionage in Washington during the Great War, will bring Myrna Loy and William Powell together again.

* * * *

'Eight Bells' has gone into production at Columbia with Ralph Rellamy and Ann Sothern in the leading roles. Henry Wilcoxon played in the original London stage version.

* * * *

Nina Mae McKinne, the coloured dancer who has just played opposite Paul Robeson in 'Sanders of the River,' has gone to Holly wood to appear with Jean Harlow in 'Reckless.'

* * * *

Lubitsch Loses Nationality

Ernst Lubitsch is reported to have lost his German nationality (owing to his Jewish origin) and now becomes a man without a country. At over £1,000 a week he should care.

* * * *

"The Mexicana" is the title of a new dance which Dolores Del Rio will introduce in the Warner film 'Caliente.' It is said to be a cross between a rumba and a waltz.

* * * *

The Noel Coward picture is "out" again. News from Hollywood states that Paramount (who release the Hecht-MacArthur pictures) disapprove of the idea.

* * * *

'Lilian Harvey starts work almost at once on her first B.I.P. film. "Invitation to the Dance." She is reported to be receiving the largest salary ever paid in this country.

* * * *

Universal are anxious to find original stories for Zasu Pitts, Binnie Barnes and Jane Wyatt.

Around Films And Theatre Land

Myrna Loy Declares Public Demands Mature Love Films

(BY BRIAN YOUNG.)

There's no denying that Myrna Loy has been accepted universally as the ideal wife upon the screen. Yet, in private life, she is a single woman.

Miss Loy admits she is unable to explain why she, a woman who has never had a wedding ring placed upon her finger in real life, should enjoy such success as a wife upon the screen.

She has, however, ventured to diagnose the reason for the increasing popularity of married roles in pictures after her third successive appearance as William Powell's wife in three Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer films.

Their first was MANHATTAN MELODRAMA; their second, THE THIN MAN, and now they are again working together in a new film, in which they once more play a married couple.

"I believe the popularity of marriage romances in pictures is due to the public's awakening to the fact that romance actually exists among married persons," said Miss Loy.

"There have been so many stories, novels and screen plays written about young and immature love that it has been like feeding a child too many chocolates. Film audiences have wearied of an overdose.

"The public has suddenly discovered that the one thing that may have been lacking in entertainment as been mature romance.

"Romances among mature people are as old as the universe itself, but they apparently have been obscured by those of tempestuous youth.

"Mature romances contain more understanding. They indicate that the instabilities of youthful love affairs have been overcome, and that many of the obstacles have been passed. The more tolerant phases of romance are a new field for story material.

"THE THIN MAN was the finest example of the possibilities of mature romance. In this story of a man and wife, it is quite evident that the period of petty equabbles has passed, and that the lives of these jolly people after their marriage is far more interesting than during the courtship age.

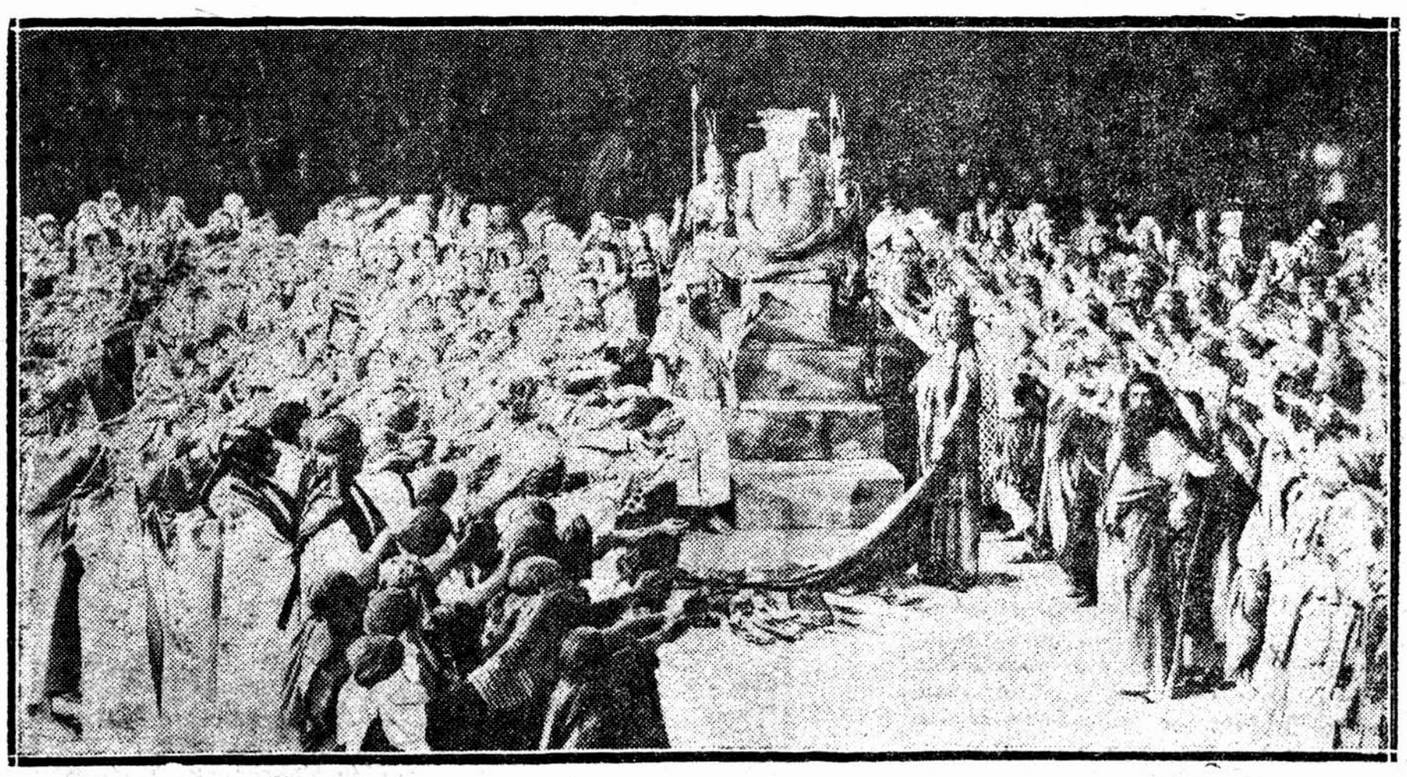
"My humble opinion is that the problems that confront married couples are far more humanly, dramatically and humorously interesting than the romances of the younger, unmarried generation," concluded Miss Loy.

GEORGE ARLISS Records Hollywood

The strange and varied "records" for which Hollywood has been duly acclaimed in the public prints are enhanced by the recently discovered precedent set by George Arliss, the star of 20th Century's "The last Gentleman". In private life Mr. Arliss is never without his monocle. It has always been a source of bewilderment to his fellow actors among the Americans in Hollywood who never affect the single eye-glass, to watch him plop it into his right eye and then to see him open the orb wide and allow the glass to drop, only to catch it and pocket it with amazing skill. But the record which Mr. Arliss holds, whether he is aware of its importance or not, is that he has been using the same glass for 25 years. He has never failed to catch it; it has never been broken. No actor in Hollywood has ever equalled that!

Elissa Landi

Dress Rehearsal of Mendeissohn's "Elijah" at Albert Hall.



1,000 choristers under the direction, of Albert Coates, the celebrated conductor, are rehearsing for the magnificent Albert Hallspectacle—Mendelssohn's "Elijah."

COLUMBIA WINS HIGH HONOURS IN NOMINATIONS For 1934 Academy Awards

COLUMBIA wins the highest honours in the nominations for the 1934 awards of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, having just about run away with all the classifications for which honours are offered.

Clake Gable and Claudette Colbert are among the nominations for Best Actor and Best Actress for their work in "It Happened one Night". Grace Moore is on the list for Best Actress for her work in "One Night of Love". Only one other name appears on this list, that of Norma Shetrer.

Frank Capra for "It Happened One Night", and Victor Schertzinger for "One Night of Love" are two of the three listed for the award for the Best Direction.

Robert Riskin heads the lift of three for Best Adaptation, and the work for which he is honoured is "It Happened One Night".

Two Columbia Shorts "Holiday Land" and "Men in Black" are also mentioned in honours.

Thus, the Academy on February 12th will vote for stars, directors and writers, six of whom are under the Columbia banner and whose work in two Columbia pictures wins them the honours. The result of the balloting will be announced at the Academy's annual banquet in Hollywood February 27th.

Following is an excerpt from the official nominations story as it appeared in Motion Picture Daily, February 7th.

"Best Productions:" "Barretts of Vimpole Street", "Cleopatra". "Flirtation Walk," "Gay Divorce", "Here Comes the Navy", 'The House of Rothschild". "Imitation of Life," "It Happened One Night", "One Night of Love", "The Thin Man," "Viva Villa", "The White Parade"

"Best Actor:" Clark Gable in "It Happened One Night". Frank Morgan in "The Affairs of Cellini", William Powell in "The Thin Man."

"Best Actress": Claudette Colbert in "It Happened One Night", Grace Moore in "One Night Of Love". Norma Shearer in "The Barretts of Wimpole Street".

"Best Direction:" Frank Capra for "It Happened One Night", Victor Schertzinger for "One Night of Love" William Van Dyke for "The Thin Man."

"Best Adaptation:" Robert Riskin for "It Happened One Night", Albert Hackett and Rrauces Goodrich for "The Thin Man", Ben Hecht for "Viva Villa."

In the short subject field, one award will be given jointly for the outstanding production in the following classifications.

"For Cartoons:"—"Holiday Land" (Columbia) "Jolly Little Elves" (Universal) "Tortoise and the Hare" (Disney-U.A.)

For Comedy:—"La Cucuracha (Radio), "Men in Black" (Columbia) "What No Men" (Vitaphone).

Additionally there will be an award to the studies for the best recording job. Those in line are Columbia for "One Night of Love" and Radio for "The Lost Patrol" and "The Gay Divorcee."

Haydn's Cantata "The Four Seasons" At The "Florence Musical Festival"

The second event of the Florence Musical Festival and the first of the cycle of Symphony Concerts, will be the performance of Haydn's Cantata "The Four Seasons", which will take place at the Teatro della Pergola on the evening of April 25th.

Although often called an Oratorio, this work by the great Austrian composer, is really a series of Cantatas for solos and chorus, which are in one sense descriptive of the four seasons of the year but have also a deeper symbolical meaning referring to the four stages of human life.

Joseph Haydn planned this work when he was in London during the last years of the 18th century, but he carried it out at Vienna in 1801 and the first performance of "The Four Seasons" took place privately at the Schwarzenberg Palace on April 24th. of the same year. By a curious coincidence it will be performed in Florence on April 25th. exactly one hundred and thirty-four years after it was first heard at Vienna.

The solo singers are three peasants, Simon, Luke and Joanna, with whom the chorus often join in unison. The text is taken from the famous poem, "The Seasons", by the Scotch poet, James Thomson. It is divided into four parts, Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. The music although written when Haydn was already advanced in age, is marked by a spirit of youth and freshness and depicts with admirable intuition the characters of the four seasons and the feelings of the personages. The "Four Seasons" may be described as a series of small geure pictures, painted with exquisite art. The finest of them are those descriptive of dawn, vintage and the storm. Recitatives alternate with melodies in which the composer's inspiration reveals itself to perfection in lyrical form.

The poem will be arranged and directed by Vittorio Gui and performed by the Florence Permanent Orchestra and Chorus. The soloists are Maria Caniglia, Leone Fort and Guilia Tomei. Andrea Morosini is instructor of the chorus.

Rehearsals are now nearly finished and the performance will be fully worthy of the Florence Festival.

Prabhat Film Company.

"Chandrasena" has reached completion, and will be released at Delhi, Lahore, Amritsar simultaneously by the end of this month.

The Prabhat Team will soon engage themselves in their new picture—A Balgandharva Prabhat Production. Bal Gandharva the veteran actor and songster of the Maharashtra stage. He requires no new introduction. His entry in the film world is sure to inspire great expectations. The subject chosen for him by the Prabhat is such as would afford full scope to Bal Gandharva's histrionic ability and musical talents. The story and the dialogues of the picture have been written by Mr. K. Narain Kale, B.A., LL.B.

Eddie Cantor

Books And Their Writers

GLIMPSES OF JAWAHARLAL

A REVIEW
By
N. JOG.

"GLIMPSES OF WORLD HISTORY"

By JAWAHARLAL NEHRU. Vol. I.
Price Rs. 6.
KITABISTAN ALLAHABAD

Jawaharlal began this book with a view to give his daughter Indira Priyadarshini ('dear to the sight, but dearer still when sight is denied,") some glimpses of world history. He has ended it by unconciously giving his admirers and readers, glimpses of himself from behind the prison bars. Stone walls and iron bars do provide a hermitage for spiritual contemplation and intellectual creation. From Marco Polo and John Bunyan, the immortal author of "The Pilgrim's Progress," to Lokmanya Tilak who wrote his classic commentary on the 'Gita' while he was an internee at Mandalay, the prison has provided a sanctuary where the soul of man, secluded from the hurly-burly of the world, could flower in a serene peace and render its sweatness unto humanity. Jawaharlal has long since joined this distinguished band of 'bond bookmen' with his Letters from a father to his daughter' and other writings. But with the Glimpses Of World History he, of course, *enters on a more ambitious work.*

AN AMBITIOUS WORK

'*Ambitious*'—*in more than* one sense. To write a passable account of world history, to trace humanity from Sumeria to Soviet Russia, to portray its' civilisation from the Pyramids of ancient Egypt to the sky-scrapers of modern America, is a task not only ambitious, but one of 'epic immensity' as H. G. Wells has truely observed. And to think of executing such a work while one is in jail is not only ambitious, but one might say, over-optimistic. Gibbon made himself a voluntary exile and devoted twenty-three years of his life to finish his monumental 'Rise and fall of the Holy Roman Empire', which is obviously a work of much lesser magnitude. To have accomplished such a task with whatever success is almost miraculous!

TALKS 'ENTRE NOUS

Fortunately Jawaharlal is very outspoken,—as about his politics, so about his books. He does not lay claim to high pretensions. "These letters are not meant" he says in one of his epistles, "to take the place of books of history. They are..... little talks 'entre nous." In the introduction again he amplifies his position thus: "There is an unfortunate mixture of elementary writing for the young and a discussion at times of the idea of grown-ups. There are numerous repetitions. Indeed of the faults that these letters contain there is no end. They are superficial sketches joined together by a thin thread. I have borrowed my ideas from odd books and many errors may have crept in. It was my intention to have these letters revised by a competent historian, but during my brief period out of prison I have not had the time to make any such arrangement."

An exacting reviewer may have perhaps unwillingly to endorse the shortcomings pointed out by the author himself. But thank God—Jawaharlal could not make any arrangement regarding the competent historian'!—We would a thousand times prefer this volume with all its deficiencies and defects, to one which has gone through the revising process of alien hands. What would have been possibly gained in precise erudition, would have been infinitely less than what would have been lost in personal interest. The soul matters more than scholarship!—

HISTORY-SUBJECTIVE OR OBJECTIVE

It is a moot point whether history should be subjective or objective. To write objectively has been

Mahatma Gandhi visiting a village near Delhi accompanied by the Sheriff of Morocco.

the avowed aim of historians from Herodotus to H. G. Wells, but the picture he draws is always found to be inevitably though imperceptibly tinged with the personality and the pre-conceived prejudices of the author. Indeed, Wells himself had in the end to confess as much: "There never will be an outline of history written, that is not tendential." Jawaharlal's stand-point is frankly subjective. He is not writing a school text-book, but merely giving you Glimpses as he views them. Perhaps this method of approach might be termed unscientific, and may-be the ground upon which the author stands is often found to be slippery. Jawaharlal is concious of this. Says he:—"In the course of these letters I have often expressed my opinions rather aggressively. I hold to those opinions, but even as I was writing the letters my outlook on history changed gradually. Today if I had to re-write what I have already written, I would write diffrently or with a diffrent emphasis.

INDIRA—THE ARMOUR

This is perhaps a fatal acknowledgement for any author to make,—most of all for one who professes to be an impartial historian. But does Jawaharlal so profess?— As we have already observed, his 'Glimpses' are essentially "talks 'entre nous'." He has thus very astutely taken the wind out of the critics' sails. It should not be assumed from this, however, that Jawaharlal has resorted to history to punctuate his politics, and that the glimpses he gives are purposely perverted to suit his thesis. A fundamental fact has saved the book from either unconciously becoming, or being dubbed as propagandist stuff,—the fact of its being primarily meant for the enlightenment of a girl of fourteen. It was very natural for Jawaharlal to give a running commentary,—a biassed commentary if you please,—as he was unfolding the panorama before his daughter's eyes, but the very subject of his object precluded him from giving any concious kink to his narrative. Indeed, a very vivid and vital human sympathy, free from all partisanship, is evident in every page of the book. You simply don't preach propaganda to a schoolgirl in whose free intellectual development you are so intimately interested. India thus the armour which has saved Jrwahaa'al the historian from his critics, and perhaps from himself!—

HISTORY-WRITING A PSYCHO-ANALYSIS

It is said that every age has to write its history anew. We might add that every intelligent person should be asked to write his own. Attempting to write history is like subjecting oneself to psycho-analysis. It draws out not only your opinions but your 'repressions,' not only your intellectual character but its 'complexes.' Every great book of history can thus be conceived as a profound psycho-analytical study of its author. Even those which profess to be most impartial and purely objective, have their hidden snags and tags which do not escape the critical observer. Gibbon takes a keen delight in running down Christianity. Macaulay subordinates everything to his love of picturesque language. Napoleon has never received proper justice from most English historians. An expression of Jawaharlal's views on various topics was thus inevitable in his survey of history,—and though such an expression might prove very unpalatable to a certain class of critics, we consider that instead of vitiating, it has enhanced the value of the book, and added to its vitality. Vitality, indeed, is Jawaharlal's metier!—And of course, one can separate the commentary from story, and even those to whom the former is repugnant, will find the latter as refreshing as ever.

KALEIDOSCOPE NOT CALENDAR

History by our wrong method of approach has always been regarded as dry as dust, a jumble of dates, an unmeaning medley of wars and massacres. To have any value, history must be viewed as a kaleidoscope, not merely as a calendar of events. Its "periods" with which our school and university curriculums are woefully full, are pointless and purposeless unless the whole vista is regarded as one and indivisible. What most of us remember of a laboniously acquired 'history' is a jigsaw puzzle of cross purposes and detached periods, while true history is, as Lord Acton puts it, "not a rope of sand, but a continuous development; not a burden on the memory, but an illumination of the soul." For many of us history in our school-days suddenly started with Babur's entry into India, and as suddenly ended with the end of John Company in 1857, leaving us to imagine that 'India' lived ever happily afterwards!' English history (which generally means history of the rest of the world!) abruptly begins with Henry the Seventh and vanishes with Queen Victoria the Great 'who was succeeded by King Edward VII'.

SIMPLICITY—THE FORTE

The value of a book ke like 'Glimpses', lies as a corrective to our utterly deficient and distorted knowledge(?). History is philosophy teaching by examples, and its appeal, therefore, is universal and perennial. We are aware that during the last two decades various books have appeared which give a constructive and synthetic view of the historical evolution of humanity. Not to talk of others, H. G. Wells 'Outlines of History' has already become a classic. But though Mr. Wells has supercribed it a 'Plain History' it is mere of 'The very intelligent man's guide to history' to give it a Shavian title. It is more of a book for the devoted student, and for the meticulous scholar than for the plain man, who is awed by the array of knowledge displayed by Mr. Wells. One will never think of taking the 'Outlines' to one's bed. The grown-up mind is curiously child-like in provinces apart from its chosen profession. It has neither the time nor the inclination to go to weighty tomes to acquire knowledge, in its hour of relaxation. As to a child, so to a man, instruction must be simplified and sweetened before it can interest. Jawaharlal's 'Glimpses' obviously scores here above all other similar works. Written for a girl of fourteen it is nothing if not simple. The author often takes pains even to give the meaning of difficult words. Simplicity, indeed, is its 'Forte' and as such it caters to the tastes of high-brows' and 'low-brows' alike. It was never in Jawaharlal's mind to compete with the professional historian. He commits mistakes, he is concious of them and he confesses to to them. Mistakes, of course, were unavoidable considering the limitations under which Jawaharlal worked, but his presentation of history is essentially faithful to our known knowledge. His occasional comments enlighten and enliven, but they neither depart from nor distort truth.

THE INDIAN PERSPECTIVE

And there is another very important reason why the 'Glimpses' form a valuable addition and necessary adjunct,—from the Indian reader's viewpoint,— to the present list of books. Western historians are generally too much occupied with the development of European civilisation starting with the Hellenic City-states and the Roman Imperium, to give the history of the rest of the world its proper perspective. They might even do justice to ancient Chaldea and Egypt but

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Art Notes And Events

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Opinion In India---Untranslated Art Demands---Unsolved Problems---Of Education And Advancement---South India Speaks

Mr. Oswald Couldrey, the former Principal of the Rajahmundry College, has in an outspoken article in the current number of the "Triveni" revealed instructive aspects of the conditions of art actually existing in India, Mr. Couldrey's was, it will be remembered, the solitary voice in the South to explain and champion the distinction inhrent in the art of Damerla Ram Rao. Mr. Couldrey was not merely candid. He was courageous as well. For, it required a courageous man to speak about Damerta Ram Rao who was at the time, vehemently condemned by the fashionable orthodoxy that had stereotyped the formula at once of Indian painting and of its appreciation. Damerla Ram Rao's outstanding crime was that he received his training at the Bombay School of Art—the "bete noire" of exclusive orthodoxy. Having received his training in this unorthodox quarter, Damerla kept himself free of the formula of "revived" paintings, free to observe and interpret the rich artistic distinction which he sought in the soil which still marks his own colourful Andhra.

HERESY HUNTING

It was left to Mr. Couldrey to rescue Ram Rao from the fashionable, facile and seldom profitable heresy-hunt. It has been left, once again, to Mr. Couldrey's lot to sound the unorthodox but true note. His review of the India Society's exhibition of Modern Indian art in London is written from a "particular angle." Needless to say it is not the angle of the brave band of "Orientalists in London and their gramophoning comrades in India. It is not the angle of the literary priest or "pundit" unable to discern the rich diversity which marks the heritage of art in the different provinces of India.

THE RIGHT ANGLE

It is not the angle of the unimaginative mechanic who sees in Indian painting no more than the standardised uniformity of bricks, the mechanic eager to substitute as "revival" the standardised reproduction of the past. Mr. Couldrey does not speak, as it is customary to speak, of Indian art in the lump. His artistic integrity is strong enough and free enough to demand an explanation from the intellectuals who are, presumably, influencing opinion in South India for the "so-called Madras pictures" exhibited in London. It appears, he observes with "grieved astonishment," that Indian art and the South of India as well as the India Society and the London public, have been very ill-served by somebody." He was "bitterly disappointed" by the "so-called Madras pictures." From Andhra alone, from the Damerla House at Rajahmundry, from the group of Adivi Bapirozu at Masulipatam would have supplied, he rightly maintains, exhibits that would have been "well up to the standard of the rest of the room." Indeed, a large proportion of the pictures on those labelled 'Delhi, Lucknow and Central Indian provinces' appeared from the names attached to by Bengali painters, and we saw that the same thing happened in the Madras section. I suppose this is because Bengal supplies India with art Masters."

INTELLECTUALS IN SOUTH INDIA

It is needless to speculate. But it is necessary to know why South Indian intellectuals left it to Mr. Couldrey to explain, South Indian art to demand explanation for the so-called "Madras pictures" and to champion the reputed artists of Andhra and Masulipatam Is it not a comment on the intellectual and cultural life of the province that it should wait until it hears the warning from Mr. Couldrey? It is true that individual artists scattered all over South India should, as Mr. Ramkotiswara Rao suggests, "organise themselves and make such studied neglect impossible in future." That is so. But no organisation will be effective until intellectuals in India determine to translate their art aspirations as art demands—not merely as a fashionable academic luxury—until they attempt to solve the work-a-day problem of education and advancement of the creative artist. If South India speaks of art, as it should, it should speak in its language, not in the language of the orthodox priest or the 'pundit' interested only in irresponsible argument. It is this fraternity of empty debators that has kept, provided and maintained increasing obstacles in the advancement of modern Indian art.

DEBATING FRATERNITY

It is this fraternity that hurls in mid-air its unassimilated ideas, its learned jargon—invariably imported from abroad—unrelated to the background of his province or country, unadjusted to the foreground, the solid native soil of the creative artist.'

A Standard Of Values

Architecture As It Will Be

Mr. Francis Lorne, of the firm of Sir John Burnet, Tait, and Lorne, architects, London, addressed recently the Northen Architectural Association at Newcastle, his subject being "A standard of values for architecture to-day."

After criticising much that had been done in the past in the design, construction, and furnishing of buildings, he said that up to recently civilisation and business had not been the means of making life more beautiful. The real problem of building up the country architecturally and designing its living had been left to take care of itself. Fortunately, parallel with the growing intensity of the problem of national rebuilding had been steadily growing the realisation of the need of national planning in every aspect of our life. It had fortunately dawned on a few architects throughout the world that architecture was an immeasurably greater thing than pretty perspectives and ornaments on monuments.

CONSIDER SOCIAL DEMANDS.

The development of the machine with bring with it for us a very different form of client. Heretofore we have dealt with the individual. who has been our mainstay for as many years as architecture has existed, but it is probable that very soon we shall change from the consideration of the individual client to the consideration of the whole of society. We have seen the astonishing growth and quality and conveniences in the standardisation of the motor-car and how every year as the motor shows come round we are amazed at the rapidity of this growth. Some of us have seen the standardised buildings at extremes of price range in Germany, Holland, Austria, and the United States, whereby man can have many more conveniences for less money than on the

(Continued on Page 34)

Syt. C. Chahvan, who has a studio and a bronze foundry at Baroda has executed the portrayit of Sir Frederic Sykes for Dt. Local Board Office, Ahmednagar.

The late Mr. A. X. Trinidade with his family and friends. The photograph was taken in his studio shortly before his death.

FOOD PROPERTIES OF VEGETABLES

They Furnish Fat, Carbohydrate And Protein

Health-giving qualities in vegetables have been known and appreciated from very early times; scarcely ever has there been a race of men or animals on earth who did not like and habitually eat some sort of vegetable. There have been, and there still are, certain groups of men who subsist entirely on vegetables. Among present-day notables George Bernard Shaw is as noted for his vegetarianism as he is for his wit. He has attributed his good health at an advanced age wholly to his vegetable diet. In the animal kingdom there are quite a few groups of animals which live entirely on fruits and vegetables.

The vegetable is among the most useful type of food available. It possesses the essential food factors required for the process of health and growth. Vegetables yield minerals in abundance; they are the source of almost all our important vitamins. They furnish fat, carbohydrates and protein. Their water content is adequate. For these reasons it is possible for a man or an animal to live almost exclusively on vegetables and be in good health.

In this article will be considered the health-giving virtues of some of the more common and important vegetables, writes Edward Podolsky, M.D., in "New Health."

SAUERKRAUT.

Gil Blas, the hero of the immortal novel of that time, once evinced the desire, in his chequered career, to become a physician. He studied medicine for a while under one of the most illustrious physicians of his day. Among the most outstanding impressions which remained in his mind after he gave up his medical career was one that when a physician prescribed a diet for a patient he invariably included the most insipid articles of food he could think of and invested them with the greatest of virtues. Gil Blas was right. For many years there was the strange conception that the more tasteless and characterless the food the more healthful it as.

When modern science began to look into the food question it was found that the most delectable of our foods were also the most healthful. Sauerkraut is an example. It is one of the tastiest of all foods; it has a great many devotees; and it is very healthful.

Sauerkraut is of very ancient origin. Apparently a product similar to sauerkraut was used by the Chinese. For many years sauerkraut has supplied the Russian peasant with food lime and food iron during the long winter months when fresh vegetables were not obtainable.

In scientific annals sauerkraut has held an estimable place for many years. It was Captain Cook who discovered its anti-scorbutic properties in 1776, and it is still being used on long cruises to keep sailors in condition. Physicians have been in the habit for quite some time of giving sauerkraut and sauerkraut juice in cases of diabetes. Dr. Anders in his famous text-book, "The practice of Medicine" assigns sauerkraut first place on the vegetable diet for diabetes. At the Augustana Hospital in Chicago, Dr. Edward Oschner used to give sauerkraut and sauerkraut juice in cases of diabetes.

The greatest and most beneficial effects of sauerkraut are exerted in the intestines. This is due to the lactic acid content which physicians believe exerts a disinfecting influence. They have found that in many cases of intestinal catarrh, especially where large quantities of decomposition products are present, sauerkraut has a favourable action. The pleasant and sour taste certainly has a stimulating effect on the appetite.

Metchnikoff, the great Russian physiologist, was very much interested in prolonging human life, and it was his belief that the intestines had much to do with shortening it. That is, the intestines were fertile grounds for breeding millions of harmful bacteria which shortened human life by many years. In order to prolong life an efficient intestinal antiseptic to reduce the number of these harmful bacteria was necessary. Lactic acid was found to be of value in this capacity, and sauerkraut contains quite a great deal of this acid. Metchnikoff used to tell about a man who reached the age of one hundred and three years, and who was relatively well preserved. He was a weaver who had always led a sober and thrifty life, but with one passion—he adored sauerkraut and ate it in great quantities, often raw. Metchnikoff firmly believed that it was the sauerkraut which was the greatest factor in prolonging the span of his life, because of the very efficient antiseptic qualities which this delicious food possesses.

Pasteur, the greatest of all French bacteriologists, himself loved sauerkraut and declared emphatically that it was the most useful and healthful vegetable on earth. Among the more recent authorities who have become convinced of the great value of sauerkraut as a health food are Dr. William S. Sadler who confirmed the belief of Metchnikoff that sauerkraut was a potent factor in preventing the growth of intestinal bacteria and Dr. Brokaw who used to say: "Spinach may be the broom of the stomach, but sauerkraut is the vacuum cleaner."

Not only is sauerkraut possessed of antiseptic qualities as far as the intestines are concerned, but it also exerts a soothing influence. Dr. Middleton has found that sauerkraut is one of the most useful additions to the medical armamentarium in treating vomitting. This doctor treated many cases of vomitting due to various causes with sauerkraut, and with good results. In several cases of 'hypermesis gravidarium' (persistent vomitting in pregnancy) surprisising relief following the ingestion of sauerkraut. Vomiting subsequent to 'paracentesis abdominis' (draining off of excessive fluid from the abdomen) in a patient suffering from tuberculous peritonitis stopped after a small portion of sauerkraut. Dr. Middleton also found that sauerkraut put a stop to persistent vomiting due to heart disease.

Another physician, Dr. Hugo Friedstein, found that sauerkraut was of value in ailments due to excessive uric acid in the system. This physician for many years was in the habit of prescribing the juice of raw sauerkraut for all cases of derangement of the digestive organs, and in cases where the cause of the trouble was uric acid and excess of sugar, he obtained very gratifying results from this simple dietary procedure. It proved of value in gout and in the various forms of rheumatism.

Several years ago a medical journal, "Clinical Medicine," was interested in the various specific properties of sauerkraut. Among other things it requested a group of women who were nursing their infants to report what the eating of large quantities of sauerkraut did for them. They all invariably reported that the eating of this delicious food produced a noticeable increase in the secretion of milk.

LETTUCE.

From time immemorial the health-giving qualities of lettuce have been asserted. A sort of hieratic aureola of ancient nobility seems to envelop the plant. It entered into the Pascal meal under the law of Moses, along with the lamp and unleavened bread; the Roman believed that taken in the evening it was the most effectual means of securing a good night's rest, and the Thebaid anchorities owed to it their ability to "resist the demon of the flesh."

Although Hippocrates did no more than recommend the plant as a food, Dioscorides, Galen, Celsus and Oribasis, the greatest physicians in the dawn of medicine, believed the juice of lettuce to possess properties similar to that of opium. Galen was in the habit of eating lettuce to combat the sleeplessness which tormented him in his old age. Celsus was in the habit of prescribing lettuce for consumptives.

History tells us that lettuce was the object of actual worship on the part of the Pythagoreans who gave it the name of "The Eunuch's Plant" on account of the sedative action which it exerted on the reproductive system. It was also by means of this same humble vegetable that Antonius Mus, physician to the Emperor Augustus, cured his imperial patient of some affection of the liver. By way of gratitude to the health-giving plant, Caesar's successor retained the habit of sucking the stem of the lettuce to quench his thirst. The people testified their gratitude by raising a statue to him, close to that of Aesculapius, the god of medicine.

As a sedative lettuce continued to attract the attention of physicians down through the centuries. In the Middle Ages, Barthelemy the Englishman vaunted lettuce for the purpose of "taking away lustful ideas while sleeping." With the passing of the years Drs. Etmuller, Murray, Vogel and Schellinger among others had remarked on the healthful qualities of lettuce. It was lettuce which Dr. Tael used to prescribe so faithfully in cases of nervous heart. Dr. Gompech found this same plant of value in whooping cough and Dr. Tothamel prescribed lettuce for the relief of certain nervous symptoms and fevers.

In the United States. Dr. Cox, of Philadelphia, is remembered solely in connection with his work on lettuce. The juice of this plant he named 'lactucacarium.' Somewhat later another lettuce enthusiast took up his work, and made syrups of the juices which were used for a while as medicines. It was a French doctor, Aubergier, in 1850, who did more than any one else to glorify the health-giving value of lettuce.

Lettuce is to-day more popular than it ever was; it is among the most popular of our vegetables; it is the most essential ingredient in any salad worthy of the name. It not only tastes good, but it has minerals in abundance, and its vitamin content is high. It is not contraindicated in the dietary of any disease; it can be eaten by any one no matter how sick, with many benefits. Lettuce is, deservedly the most popular of all leafy vegetables.

GARLIC.

Garlic is one of the most interesting as well as one of the most ancient of our valuable foods. In spite of the pungency of its odour and taste garlic has been one of the most popular of our condiments for many hundreds of years. Khnou m Khoufouf, better known to history as Cheops, Pharaoh of the Fourth Dynasty

(Continued on Page 31)

First photo of Mexico's "Red Shirts": The first, exclusive picture to be permitted of a band of revolutionary youth corps, popularly known in Mexico as the "Red Shirts," as they appeared during a review before their leader, Congressman Arnulfo H. Perez. The Red Shirts have announced their opposition to capital, religion, drinking and smoking. This active opposition has already led to the assasination of five Catholics at Coyoacan and the hanging of one Red Shirt by the populace.

A Bit Of Coal Will Drive Ships

EINSTEIN EXPOUNDS WONDERS OF SCIENCE

Professor Albert Einstein, humble man of science by inclination, whom Mr. George Bernard Shaw has described as one of the eight "universe makers" of all time, gave 407 American scientists gathered in Pittsburgh recently the treat of watching him remodel the universe of his creation. A piece of chalk was his only tool.

The man who by sheer intellectual achievement has risen to a unique position among the great of the world, stood on the small, circular auditorium of the Carnegie Institute of Technology's little theatre in Pittsburgh, and from there, talked to a hushed and fascinated group of mathematicians, physicists and cosmologists, partly in English but largely in mathematical symbols.

The principal symbols were only three, but in their arrangement and rearrangement lay the secret of the building of a new universe, or rather the remodelling of a universe which Professor Einstein had built before and giving it a more simple, and, the scientist believes, a more solid structural foundation.

In these three symbols, so simple that a high school student of algebra could grasp their meaning, are represented the three, and only three, fundamental units of the entire material universe.

One stands for matter, another for energy and the third for the velocity of light, the last being the only absolute in a universe in which all else is merely relative, according to the Einstein theory of relativity.

In the Einstein formula matter is represented by the letter "M," energy is symbolized by the letter "E," and the letter "C" was chosen as the symbol for the velocity of light, which is 186,000 miles a second (300,000 kilometres). This has been determined by Professor Einstein, in one of the most revolutionary scientific discoveries of all time, to be the fastest speed possible in the universe.

The meeting in Pittsburgh was the 11th Josiah William Gibbs lecture, given under the auspices of the American mathematical society and the American physical society on the programme of the annual meeting of the American association for the advancement of science.

GREAT DEMAND FOR SEATS.

When the news had spread among American scientists that Professor Einstein was to deliver an address thousands signified their intention to attend. Many more thousands of the lay public, though they knew the address would be highly technical, applied for tickets. Early on the morning of the lecture $50 was being offered for a pair of seats in the small chamber holding 400. The title of Professor Einstein's lecture was "An Elementary Proof of the Theorem Concerning the Equivalence of Mass and Energy."

This theorem was originally announced by him in 1905, and its publication resulted in an upheaval in the history of science. Its importance, recognized at once by the world's leading scientists, grew with the years until it has become one of the basic tenets in the understanding of the atom, as well as of the stars and the universe as a whole.

The mass-energy theorem explains to modern physicists what is going on in the heart of atoms, and to astronomers it reveals secrets in the interior of stars.

Prior to this, it was believed that the sun must grow cold in a few million years, and that consequently life on earth was doomed to extinction in a relatively short time on the cosmological scale.

OLD THEORIES SWEPT AWAY.

It was also believed, and this was one of the basic tenets of classical physics, that matter was indestructible and inconvertible, and that between matter and energy there lay a cosmic gulf which made it impossible for one ever to be translated in terms of the other. All this the mass-energy equation, pronounced by Professor Einstein in one of his four epoch-making papers, swept away in what amounted to a "cosmic cataclysm," so to speak.

The theorem showed that the sun, though it burned away its mass in radiation at the rate of 4,000,000 tons a second, would still retain, as Sir James Jeans figured out, 97 per cent. of its radiation after 150,000,000 years, and that its last ounce of weight would not be burned away until 15,000,000,000,000 years had elapsed.

Professor Einstein proved to science for the first time that the law of conservation of mass was identical with the law of conservation of energy, and that mass might be considered as a form in which energy appeared.

MATHEMATICAL FORM.

In the mathematical form of the theorem, with the symbols "E," "M," and "C" for energy, matter, and the velocity of light, it was stated that "E" equals "M" multiplied by "C" squared. In other words, energy (E) in erg units (units of work) is equal to mass, or weight (M), multiplied by the number representing the velocity of light, in centimetres, again multiplied by itself.

In the simplest language this famous formula may be given as follows: An erg is the work done through a distance of one centimetre; a dyne is that force which, acting upon a mass of one gram, imparts to it an acceleration of one centimetre per second.

Therefore, according to the mass energy formula, if you have the energy of one erg it will equal the mass of one gram multiplied by the square of the speed of light in centimetres. The speed of light in centimetres is 30,000,000,000. The square of 30,000,000,000 is 900,000,000,000,000,000,000.

In other words, according to this formula, one gram of mass, say one gram of water, if all its atoms could be converted into pure energy, would yield 900,000,000,000,000,000,000 ergs or the equivalent of 120,000,000,000 horsepower. The truth of this figure has been tested again and again, at first theoretically and in recent years experimentally, and is now universally accepted.

BIT OF COAL COULD DRIVE SHIP.

Translated in practical terms, the figure means there is enough atomic energy in a lump of coal the size of a pea to take the Mauretania across the Atlantic and back.

One thirtieth of a gram of water, converted into pure energy, would yield enough heat to turn 1,000 tons of water into steam. In one gram of water there is also a sufficient store of energy to raise a load of 1,000,000 tons to the top of a mountain six miles high.

Here are some other startling possibilities, revealed to science by the Einstein formula, if and when it ever finds a way to annihilate matter and utilize the subatomic energy which would thus be released in the process.

A breath of air would operate a powerful aeroplane continuously for a year; a handful of snow would heat a large apartment house for a year; the paste-board in a small railroad ticket would run a heavy passenger train several times around the globe; a tea cup of water would supply the power of a great generating station of 100,000 kilowatts capacity for a year.

And if lead could be turned into gold, the value of the energy released would enormously exceed the value of the gold produced.

HE DOUBTS PRACTICAL USE.

In spite of this untold energy locked up within the atoms of matter, Dr Einstein stated in an interview before the lecture that he held out no hope man would ever be able to devise practical means to utilize this energy for such purposes. Answering a question along this line, he said:

"I am not a prophet in science any more than in any other field. But I feel absolutely sure, nearly sure, that it will not be possible to convert matter into energy for practical purposes.

"You must use a lot of energy to get the energy out of the molecules, and the rest is, lost. It will be like shooting birds in the dark, in a country where there are few birds."

The mass-energy formula, in which, among other things, Professor Einstein showed for the first time that energy has actual weight, is regarded by him as the most important principle in his special theory of relativity.

HIS UNIVERSE IS "REPAIRED."

While it had stood the test for 30 years, some of the frame-work upon which the theorem was based, particularly the electromagnetic field equations of Clerk Maxwell, was beginning to get a bit "Wobbly" in the light of recent discoveries, Professor Einstein stated.

He therefore hastened to "repair his universe" by eliminating the weak spots and replacing them with more firm logical substance. It was the "repair work" which constituted the subject of his address in Pittsburgh.

In the more simplified theorem, as worked out by him there, the results remain the same, only the method of deriving them having been changed. The Maxwell field equation, the principal weak spot that has been causing Professor Einstein worry about the absolute stability of the universe he has built, has been entirely eliminated from the new formula.

In the interview, given in the Pittsburgh home of Mr. Nathaniel Spear, a retired merchant, where Dr. Einstein was seated close to a large bronze statue of Buddha, he submitted good-naturedly to a number of written questions submitted by a committee of the American national association of newspaper science writers.

FOUR QUESTIONS SUBMITTED.

In addition to the question about atomic energy, the following others were submitted:

"What new progress have you made in the construction of a unified field theory?"

"What has been done to unite quantum mechanics with relativity?"

"Will science finally restore the principle of strict casualty to its former status?"

Dr. Einstein read the questions aloud before the two score newspapermen who crowded around him and answered them one by one.

He was not among those, he said, who held that the principle of uncertainty of Heisenberg had destroyed determinism in nature so that its laws no longer were governed by cause and effect.

The interpretation of the uncertainty principle, in its application to nature on a large scale and to human life, he believed, was "a matter of taste." Those who preferred free will in life and in nature chose the interpretation that there was no determinism in nature's laws. For his part he preferred to believe that every thing in nature and in life was governed by cause and effect. He added a hope that in the future science would be able to prove his belief correct.

In answer to an additional question Dr. Einstein revealed that the universe, which relatively originally held to be finite and curvey, might, in the light of recent astronomical discoveries, turn out after all to be infinite and "open."

The gain in recent knowledge, he added, had been such that it was now possible at present to know whether the universe was finite or infinite, curved or open.

The question on the unified field theory referred to the work on which Dr. Einstein has been engaged for many years, to bring electricity and magnetism into the fold of his relativity theory just as he has done previously in his theory in uniting space, time and gravitation in one unified system.

"I have worked for many years to solve this problem," he said. "I have certain hopes but nothing sure only hope. I will keep on. That is to say, if you try a difficult scientific question the probability of finding anything is very little, but you must always hope and not despair."

On the question of causalty he said:

"This is also a question that cannot be answered. In former days it was the belief of scientists that you could verify the principle of causalty in this sense; that if you are given an initial state, and observe it, and if you know the laws of nature, then you can predict the state of the system in future time.

"But Neisenberg has shown that this is not the case, for we cannot observe the initial state without influencing the state of the system in a way unknown to us, and that makes it impossible to know the initial state, and likewise the final state and consequently you cannot verify the law of casuality experimentally.

With this the question is not answered, because you can ask whether the final state has a deterministic form or only probability form. The answer to this nobody can know, but I know that most physicists believe that the final form of our physical law is statistical (non-deterministic). I believe in a deterministic form. So does Max Planck (father of the quantum theory).

SEES DETERMINISTIC FORM.

"If you cannot observe the state of a system, you cannot even ask whether it is deterministic or not. But this is largely a matter of taste. I believe that our physical laws will in the end be stated in a deterministic form, but most physicists do not believe so." And he chuckled again.

"Do not most students of relativity believe in a deterministic system, while students of the quantum mechanics believe in a probability system?" he was asked.

"It is impossible at present," he answered, "to define relativity in probability in relativity terms. The two theories each seem to contain a great deal of truth, but at present they are mutually exclusive."

In answer to the question on whether the universe is still finite and curved, Dr. Einstein explained that it was now impossible to be certain whether space was infinite or finite, with the chances being good that it was infinite.

"It all depends," he said, "upon the question whether the curvature of space was positive of negative. At the beginning of the relativity theory the hypothesis was made that the mean density of matter is constant in time, and if that is the case matter must be finite in space.

"Now we know that the mean density of matter is not constant in time and experimental evidence is lacking at present to tell whether space has a positive or a negative curvature. If it is positive the universe must be finite. If it is negative then the universe is infinite."

He expressed the hope that the 200-inch telescope to be erected on Mount Palmar in California might throw light on the question.

'How Is Your Holyship?'

Bishop Welldon And An Indian Prince On A Railway Platform

"Boys are always reasonable," a well-known headmaster is reported to have said, "masters sometimes, but parents never". Bishop Welldon, who has been headmaster of Dulwich and Harrow, does not agree with this, but in "Forty Years On" (Nicholson and Watson, 15s.) he gives us his experiences of all three classes. He clearly expected some parents to be unreasonable. At Dulwich College, he says, where it was the rule that the Master should receive parents, if they wished to see him, at a certain time on two days in the week, I used to receive them in an upper room; and the result was that, if they came in a bad temper, they were a little out of breath before they entered the room in which I was sitting, and I was able to gain some initial advantage over them in the interview.

The Stuffed Seal.

The reasonableness of the boys is apt to take some queer forms. Give them a bad disciplinarian as a master, and they will lead him a dog's life. One unhappy man was so short-sighted that he never knew how many members of his class were absent:—

At last it happened one day that the boys who had come to school for his lesson were not enough to fill all the row immediately beneath his desk. So those who had come brought in a stuffed seal from the museum and placed it before the master. The master then called upon the stuffed seal—or upon the boy who ought to have been sitting where the stuffed seal was—to construe—and, no reply being possible, he set the seal an imposition. Apparently he was never aware of the ingenuity which had been exercised with so remarkable a success at his expense.

Bishop Welldon tells us that he knew a master who could not succeed in getting his classes into school at all:—

They waited at one end of the school building until he appeared at the other; then they vanished, and he ran after them, but always, as he came to one end, they disappeared at the other; and he was thankful if he gathered together half his class in the course of the hour allotted to his lesson.

On The Window-Sill

One master at a public school was actually tied into his chair by the boys! Another master was teaching on a cold day in a room where one of the upper windows had been left open; the boys shivered with cold until at last one of them asked the master if he would not be so kind as to shut the window: a ladder was placed beneath the window; the master ascended it; then the boys took the ladder away, and the master was left suspended on the window-sill!

At another school the boys in a certain master's class bought some toy sheep with little bellows attached, and put the bellows inside their trousers:—

No sooner had the master taken his seat than a noise of bleating was heard at one side of the room; he looked to that side, and the bleating began on the opposite side. He could not account for the bleating, and he could not imagine how it was effected; but, as it continued, or was repeated, whenever he attempted to teach, he gave up, after a time, the farce of teaching, and the class dispersed.

"Pure Love Of Music"

During Bishop Welldon's time at Harrow, Miss Mary Anderson, the famous actress, visited the school. It was learned that she would attend the organ recital in the Speech Room on Sunday afternoon. It was packed to the doors. Dr. Mason, Canon of Canterbury, who was to preach later in the chapel, also arrived:—

He was not, I think, introduced to Miss Anderson; and when we had taken our seats in the Speech Room, she on one side of myself and he on the other, he looked round at the crowd of boys and said to me. "My dear Welldon, I should not have thought it was possible in any school to get so many boys together on a Sunday afternoon for the pure love of music".

A housemaster at one school used to go round his house sometimes in the evening, but would always make a great noise to give the boys warning of his approach. One night, when he was walking along one of the passages, he heard a strange noise in a boy's room. He opened the door. There were half-a-dozen boys in the room. One of them was stamping on the floor, and the master, laying his hand on the boy's shoulder, said, "What in the world are you doing, making such a noise?" The boy was apparently so much surprised at seeing the master that he blurted out what must have been the truth—"Please, sir, I was imitating you."

A Reasonable Arrangement!

Some years ago a headmaster forbade smoking, not only for the boys, but for the masters as well. One half-holiday two masters walked to a neighbouring copse for the purpose of enjoying some good cigars. They had only just lighted their cigars, when they caught sight of two boys, who had come to the same copse for the same purpose of smoking. There ensued a momentary embarrassment: then one of the boys, who must have possessed more than usual 'sang-froid', advancing to one of the masters, said, "Please, sir, if you won't sneak on us, then we won't sneak on you."

That, surely, was reasonable enough!

A certain master had the unfortunate habit of falling asleep for a short time when he was supposed to be giving a lesson:—

Once, during the last lesson of the day, he fell into a doze; he was roused by the loud ringing of the school bell which marked the end of the hour's lesson, and, as he rose in his seat, he said, in forgetfulness of the place in which he was speaking, "For what we have received, may the Lord make us truly thankful". But, apart from the incongruity of the prayer at such a time, and in such a place, the boys had, during the lesson, or at least during the last part of the lesson, received little or nothing.

When he was at Harrow Bishop Welldon had to write to a noble lord about his son's patronizing bookmakers to bet on horses:—

The father courteously replied that he felt obliged to me for my interest in his son's moral welfare, but he added, "I ought, I think, to tell you I am far worse myself."

Curzon and Footman

But do not think that Bishop Welldon's book is confined to stories about school life. He has been a great traveller. He once arrived at a small hotel in America with a party consisting of his chief footman from Harrow, the future Master of Magdalene College, Cambridge, and Lord Curzon. The proprietor said that the hotel was so full that they would have to be "doubled", which they took to mean two in the same bedroom:—

But a little while later it appeared that by "doubling" the proprietor meant, not two in a bedroom, but two in a bed; and it further appeared that he was preparing to put Curzon in the same bed as my footman. There ensued a further outburst of eloquence, and I think I am right in saying that in the end we all got separate beds!

Bishop Welldon was asked to take a service in a coasting steamer running from Tientsin to Shanghai. But there was no Bible, prayer book, or hymn book on board, and the only musical instrument was a gramophone, which could only play "Home, Sweet Home". However, I succeeded to some extent in supplying their needs. A small congregation assembled in the saloon; the gramophone, which was placed upon the companion-way, struck up "Home, Sweet Home", as soon as my sermon or address was ended, and when "Home, Sweet Home" was finished I pronounced the Benediction.

No Fiancee

The head verger of Manchester Cathedral, which is also a parish church, told Bishop Welldon that a young man once came and asked if he could be married there. The verger said:—

"Will you kindly give me your name, sir?" and the man gave him his name. The head verger then said, "And your fiancee, sir?" and the man replied, "We are not going to have any of that, it is only a quiet do." I wonder if by fiancee he understood the wedding cake?

When he was Dean of Manchester, Bishop Welldon was well known as a temperance advocate. So an ingeneous vendor of strong drinks in Tib Lane, Manchester, feeling himself annoyed by my championship of the temperance cause, added to a long list of alcoholic drinks outside his shop a line in which he advertised a new drink called "The Dean". There is, I think, an old-established drink known as "Bishop", but the "Dean" was a novelty. I could only hope that the drink, so-named after my office, if not after myself, would prove to be a nauseous beverage.

Both Received Letters

At Manchester, too, he was photographed on the stage of the music-hall with Miss Dorothy Ward and her company. Later they met in a railway carriage:—

She kindly reminded me of our meeting in the theatre. "Do you remember," she said, "being photographed with me on the stage?" I said, "Indeed I do, for I think I got some fifteen or twenty abusive letters for being photographed with you." "Oh", she said, "but I got some abusive letters for being photographed with you". So we parted, I hope, on equal terms.

A railway station in India gave Bishop Welldon another amusing experience. An Indian prince came up to him with the greeting, "How is your Holyship?"

"His Holyship" has certainly written a lively book that is also full of common-sense reflections on many subjects. For Bishop Welldon has a wise and human philosophy that we could do with more of in these days.—"John O'London's Weekly".

EYE TROUBLES?

Why suffer? Get a bottle of "CUREYE" at Re. 1 from your chemist and be cured. Proved supremacy with its infallible result on all sorts of eye diseases. Even the eye-surgeons wondered with its safe, sure & speedy action. From: JADAVJEE GOVERDHANDAS & CO., 58 & 60, Princess Street, Bombay.

DEAFNESS!

Partial or total and complicated with other troubles cured radically with easy home treatment. Guaranteed cent per cent success. Particulars on request.
Dr. RONTGEN, Saguna, Bengal (B.B.)

The New DEAL AND NEWSMEN

A STUDY IN ROOSEVELT PROPAGANDA

An impression appears to be gaining root out through the country that you can no longer believe all the news you read from Washington. The press is supposed to have been throttled by the New Deal, overwhelmed by the minions of the press-agent gentry who have deserted their honest typewriters to promote Mr. Roosevelt's cause, cajoled by social recognition at the White House, thwarted and suppressed by invisible censorship.

One popular conception of the press gallery, among those who have never been there, could be portrayed fairly accurately by a cartoon representing a formerly alert young correspondent lolling at ease sipping a mint julep labeled Roosevelt propaganda, attended by press-agent fan-dancers, his toes being tickled with invitations to dinner at the White House, while he mumbles to a telegraph operator: "Just tell the folks at home that all is quite on the Potomac."

It is a good picture, but it is highly colored, like the old Anti-Saloon League cartoons of barrooms, and also like the partisan contentions in articles by Mr. Hoover's former publicity man, Theodore G. Joslin, charging the administration with wholesale hiring of newspaper men, and the response of Mr. Roosevelt's publicity man, Stephen Early, that all the New Deal is trying to do is to turn on the light.

Hearing these things, certain public-spirited college professors and public-welfare agents, who have not yet been absorbed by the New Deal, have come trooping to Washington from time to time to expose the situation. They have searched for data but most of them have gone home without any, or at any rate most of them have concluded that whatever truth there is in the popular suspicions is not worth writing about, writes Paul Mallon in the "New York Times Magazine."

The largest newspaper trade magazine sent a correspondent to Washington within the last few weeks to inquire around. He spent a week here. In the first article published on the subject, he concluded reservedly that the censorship notion was probaby overdrawn.

The discussion has more recently gone so far that a young Texas Representative, Martin Dies, has introduced in the House a resolution calling for an investigation by a special House committee. The whereases of the resolution cite no evidence except the charges made by various interested persons and, as this is written, the New Dealers have not made up their minds whether to permit Mr. Dies to have his inquiry.

New Deal And Newsmen

To get an accurate slant on the situation, you must go back at least to the conception of the New Deal. Mr. Roosevelt likes news-men. He has always chosen them as friends and as secretaries and recently he acquired one as a relative. He speaks their peculiar language. Other Presidents also had their newspaper allies. Mr. Hoover had his Mark Sullivan, Mr. Taft his Gus Karger. The striking difference in this Deal is that whereas predecessors have shown a friendliness toward the topnotchers of the press corps, Mr. Roosevelt has gone in for cultivation of the rank and file.

You can see this in several ways. It was a custom for the most prominent journalists, singly and occasionally, to slip in to see Mr. Hoover alone in the late afternoons during the last administration. There they were able to obtain confidentially a better conception of what Mr. Hoover was trying to do. What they obtained was not news, but understanding. They received more of this by accepting Mr. Hoover's invitations to visit the Rapidan Camp on week-ends in twos and threes. When Mr. Hoover was travelling on trains or ships all of the accompaning correspondents, big and little, were invited in groups to dine with him, but the big usually came first. However, none, big or little, was customarily invited to dine at the White House.

These social distinctions have been completley effaced. Mr. Roosevelt's preferment seems to centre in the small group of eight or ten correspondents who have been assigned to "cover" him personally. They go where he goes and do what he does, reporting him and nothing else. Some of them have done so since he was Governor. Between them as a group and Mr. Roosevelt there exists a bond of friendship which does transcend the ordinary relationship between news source and news writer. It probably does cause less disinterested and objective accounting of his personal doings, but if so it is not particularly important.

These men are supposed to reflect the Presidential point of view. That is their job. The only important difference now is that they can find out what the Presidential point of view is. If they suppress anything voluntarily it can only be some intimate little personal incident, which the President might not like to see in print although there has been remarkably little of this, because Mr. Roosevelt is less thin-skinned than some of his predecessors have been.

This general personal situation is much more accentuated among the news-women who "cover" Mrs. Roosevelt. The esteem with which several of them regard their First Lady certainly approaches adulation. Some of them, no doubt, would gladly give up their jobs, if not their lives, in Mrs. Roosevelt's cause. To date the toll is no deaths and but one job.

Mrs. Roosevelt is the answer to a woman reporter's prayer. In previous administrations women writers had not been able to get near the White House, except for a stiff annual tea or a garden party. Now they enjoy the confidences of the White House mistress to a much greater extent than any news-man enjoys Mr. Roosevelt's confidences.

Her relationship with them is that of a favorite schoolmarm. They entertain her in their homes. She admires their babies. Their relationship is very sincere. (No one will ever get any adverse criticism of Mrs. Roosevelt from most of them.)

[illegible] two ways. [illegible]s out of the [illegible] than ever before. Their news repressions mainly concern Mrs. Roosevelt's personal affairs. In any general picture of New Deal press restraint this situation would hardly occupy the foreground.

Press Gallery

These two classes of newsgatherers include no more than about thirty of the 486 Washington reporters registered in the press gallery. The remainder are the great majority, and the scope of their activities is much wider. They concern themselves in varying degrees with the New Deal as a whole rather than with the White House. More of them personally favour Mr. Roosevelt than favoured Hoover, Coolidge, Harding or any other recent President. A substantial number of them do not.

You can obtain a fair understanding of the situation by considering a few of them by number. No. 1 is the head of a staff of men employed in the Washington bureau of metropolitan daily. He is nearly 50, has been through the news mill for the past thirty years, and knows as many of the ropes of propaganda as any one. He would fire a man for writing any kind of propaganda if he was able to discern it. He is probably mildly anti-New Deal. No. 2 is another influential bureau director, who is about 40 years old, has had fifteen years of experience, is strictly anti-New Deal, and (like No. 1) does not go in for society.

Nos. 3 to 15 are well-known newsgatheres and, with some exceptions, are quite social; they are generally anti-New Deal and thoroughly experienced; and at least half of them are of the higher type of conscientious journalist. From No. 15 up to No. 75 you will find them about equally divided on the New Deal, their point of view depending generally upon the policies of their papers, which range from one extreme of constant carping to another of constant harping. After that you get into the group where Mr. Roosevelt is held in higher esteem than his predecessors and where personal opinions may influence news judgments in some degree.

Yet if you look at the 486 as a whole close up, you are bound to see that propaganda must be very subtle to get past this crowd of habitual pessimists, that if it gets past some it will not pass others. You will see a group with an average age of about 30 years with far greater than average intelligence having an average of about six years of experience in Washington newspaper work, and a group urge to find out things, varying between zeal and indolence.

To censor these men, any administration would have to proceed cautiously, without their knowing it. Everyone must agree that as a group they cannot be easily duped. The survey conducted by the trade journal among them indicated that a very few of them feel they have been duped, or effectively censored, by the unprecedented publicity system which the New Deal has set up.

However, this fancy publicity system does suppress things. It suppresses everything it possibly can that would be disadvantageous to the New Deal. There is nothing particularly new about that. Every administration, even before the days of press agents, attempted to create a favourable public impression for itself by broadcasting what was good about itself and [illegible] what was bad.

[illegible] about 150 [illegible]ngtonians and [illegible] have been employed by the New Deal in various capacities, mainly as publicity experts for each of the many noodles in the alphabet soup. The announcement from these publicity promoters stand from six inches to a foot high each day in the mail receptacle of the average correspondent. They stand much lower in the columns of your daily newspaper, after the correspondents have thrown the trivial stuff away.

Most correspondents do not even read the material. Yet nearly all the announcements are of interest to some locality or trade journal. All this stuff is government propaganda in the sense that speeches by government officials are propaganda. These handouts from the mimeographers do not falsify to any greater extent than the speeches do. The press agents merely place everything in the best light from the stand point of the New Deal.

Govt. Propaganda

As to the actual suppression of news, that is something else. An obvious instance is the Stabilization Fund in the Treasury Department. The money spent through that fund is not being publicly accounted for. The legitimate excuse is that speculators and foreign governments would take advantage of the information.

Ultimately the fund will have to be fully accounted for. So also will most of the other daily suppressions. Each department must make an annual report to Congress. Each must account to the Treasury for its money. All sooner or later will be caught up publicly in black and white somewhere. The publicity agents for the army or navy or the Civilian Conservation Corps, for instance, will suppress the figures of how many thefts there were in their organization, but at the end of the year this information must go into the annual report.

Under such conditions it is difficult for anything worth printing to go unnoticed, to be censored or suppressed for any length of time.

Despite these difficulties, some New Dealers have done their best. They certainly have improved their opportunities for censorship by stringent misuse of the press system. Instead of merely letting it function, several and perhaps many departmental directors have taken it on themselves to prevent any news from getting out of their departments except through their press agents. Some have gone so far as to order their employes to discuss nothing except the most trivial departmental matters with news-men, or even with Congressmen, and at least one Cabinet officer holds his departmental press agent responsible for everything that gets into the newspapers about his department.

The New Dealers can, and do, argue that such rigid channelization of news is not censorship, that it is designed merely to prevent inaccurate information from getting out the undeniable truth is that it pulls the shade on every window of their public business except one. It is certainly the first practical step necessary to the establishment of a censorship.

The press corps here is never unanimous on anything else, but it is unanimously alert against such tactics. It resents, exposes and thwarts such efforts and generally restores the departmental official to a better balanced appreciation of his public trust.

President's Messages

Most Washington news comes from press conferences held regularly by government officials. The President sets the style for these. His own conference are attended by all publicity men from the various government bureaus. Occasionally there have been as many of them present as newsmen for lately attendance by newsmen has dropped off. In fact, interest in the President's conferences has sharply declined. He has chosen other avenues of publicity, mainly his messages to Congress.

The government publicity men must attend regularly so they can go back to their bureau chiefs and inform them as to the tack the President has taken on various issues. Later, when the bureau chief holds his own press conference he follows the course the President has established.

A few political promoters have been charging that the President stupefies the minds of the correspondents at his press conference by giving them off-the-record material.

Most of the off-the-record material could be shouted from the housetops. Some of it is a type of personal banter; the remainder is explanation of the Presidential point of view, which is helpful to accurate reporting. None of it is important confidential material. That is, in no sense does Mr. Roosevelt tell his secrets. He merely tells those things he might like to have published indirectly. Occasionally these things are easily discerned trial balloons designed to obtain public reaction. However, this practice of trail ballooning did not originate with the press conference or with Mr. Roosevelt.

A fair analysis of the situation will lead to the conclusion that if any newsman writes propaganda from what he hears in the Presidential press conference, he hardly hs the proper balance to be a Washington Correspondent.

In fact, this would seem to be the overlooked angle of the current gene.

(Continued on Page 35)

News From Far And Near

ENGLISH PALACE FOR EMPEROR

£250,000 Show-Place Amid Deserts And Jungle

Haile sellassie, Emperor of Ethiopia successor of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, has just moved into a new £ 250,000 palace.

It stands in Addis Ababa in the heart of Abyssinia, ringed about by deserts and dense jungle country.

Yet if you walked into it you would think you were in the home of an English country gentleman.

It is a bit of old England dropped into the wilds of Africa. Almost every room in the palace is furnished in English style of the seventeenth and and eighteenth centuries.

The Emperor chose the styles himself, and had the complete furnishings for the palace brought thousands of miles from England to ensure their absolute correctness in every detail.

Georgian, Queen Anne, Chippendale —each period is represented. Only in the case of one or two of the guest bedrooms has the Emperor selected furniture of modern design.

His own bedroom suite is in hand-carved walnut with rich crimson and cream hangings above the head of the bed.

MAGNIFICENT BALLROOM

The Emperess has chosen a suite in l lue lacquer for a private apafrtment

The Emperor's crown, together with his initials in Abyssinian, is incorporated in every piece of furniture in the palace.

The magnificent ballroom is the only room in the palace which is not furnished in English style.

This, in token of the veneration in which he holds his illustrious ancestors, the Emperor has decorated in the style of the Solomon dynasty.

Museum and historical records of early Egyptian life were consulted before the ballroom furnishings were designed—and now the hall, with its huge 40 feet high windows hung with scarlet damask, is the show piece of the palace.

Not only the two great thrones, but every chair and settee is hand-carved from solid wood, and picked out in the royal scarlets and rich golds of ancient Egypt.

The palace contains its own kinema, electric light plant and telephone service. And there is a modern bathroom, complete with hot and cold water and a shower, attached to every bedroom.

The contracts manager of a big London firm that furnished the whole palace told me that the Emperor was delighted.

SPECIAL BOAT AND TRAIN

The manager made a special trip to Addis Ababa to discuss the preliminary arrangements, and Haile Sellassie sent a special aeroplane to bring him from the coast of the interior.

"That meant doing a three days' journey in three hours," said Mr. Harrington. "And the time-saving was invaluable, for we had less than two months to complete the contract and ship the entire furnishings to Abyssinia."

A special boat was chartered from Aden, and a special train carried the consignment on the three days' rail journey from Jibuti, on the coast, to Addis Ababa.

The Emperor was anxious to have his new palace ready to entertain the King of Sweden," the manager explained, "and by working day and night at our English factories we were able to have the last rug laid and the last piece of furniture installed right on schedule."

One Million Trees

Canada will probably celebrate King George's Jubilee by the planting of a million trees. The Mayor of London ((Ontario) has already proposed to plant 10,000 trees, and other centres are enthusiastically taking up the same idea, while a newspaper at Niagara Falls proposes that local school-children should spend the Jubilee holiday in helping to plant the trees.

WHEN A MAN DIES BY ELECTRICITY

Doctors Must Study Every Case

Medical authorities believe that much can be done to stem the increase in the number of deaths from electrical injury.

It is necessary, they claim, that they should have the opportunity of investigating every fatal case.

A recent case has led the "Medical Press and Circular" to criticise a coroner who conducted the inquest at which a verdict of "Misadventure" was returned.

"It is regrettable," the newspaper comments, "that no post-mortem was made in this case.

"The presence of any lesions, especially a heart lesion which may have been unsuspected, has been shown to have an important bearing on the exact mode of death.

"There are three possible causes of death from electrical injuries: lesions in the cerebro-spinal system, syncope, and asphyxia. The first is usual in death in high voltage accidents (which, of course, are increasing).

"Further investigation of these cases is very important.....because if knowledge of the exact mode of death could be ascertained it would lead to appropriate methods of treatment, and a number of lives could be saved."

An expert who has made a special study of electrocution cases told the "Sunday Express" that post-mortems on victims of these cases are made with the idea of reconstructing the mode of dying.

"The solving of the problem of how a man died is often made more difficult by the effect of unskilled attempts at resuscitation, such as artificial respiration unintelligently performed.

"It is not sufficient to say that death was due to electrocution. An effort must be made to reconstruct the dying moments if we are ever to be able to perform more efficient work on these victims.

"Pronouncement of death in all electrical accidents must be made with cuation, since cases have been reported where the patient has shown signs of life after the death certificate has been given.

ROCKETS RISING 200 MILES

Latest Soviet Plan

Rockets shot 200 miles up by powerful charges of liquid oxygen is the Russian's latest plan to penetrate the mysteries of the upper layers of the atmosphere.

Each rocket will be equipped with automatic recording instruments, which, when the rocket reaches its zenith, will float back to earth by parachute.

To plan this enterprise a conference, attended by 200 scientists, engineers, and experts, opened last night in Moscow in the Red Army's Central Hall. The construction of the first rocket will be started at once for completion some time this month, and early in April, when weather conditions are good, the first flight, a salvo of many rockets, will be made.

The conference considers stratosphere balloons are now outdated because of their low altitude capacity, their cost, and their risk to human life. It concludes that 30 miles high is about the absolute limit to which a balloon can ascend, while rockets are capable of rising two or three hundred miles.

Four Babies In 13 Months

Four children born in 13 months is the record of Mr. and Mrs. John Hathaway, of Falmouth. Twin boys just born to Mrs. Hathaway, 23, follow boy and girl twins who arrived January 9, 1933.

PASSENGER ROCKETS

Tests This Year

The conference in Moscow on sending rockets into the stratosphere, which has now ended, has resolved on an immediate start on the building of winged rockets designed to carry human beings at enormous speeds.

Experts at the conference visualised this not as a dream of the future but as a possibility of the next few years. The first experimental passenger rocket, which, it is expected, will be finished this year, will be tested at lower altitudes with one man inside. It will be similar in shape to the present "steamlined" aircraft, but will be propelled by powerful forces released from liquid oxygen.

By such motive-power the Russians hope to revolutionise air transport.

There will be no difficulty in securing a volunteer as first passenger. Thousand of Soviet citizens have already demonstrated their courage by taking dangerous parachute jumps from aeroplanes.

The Wrong Verdict

Oscar Hawkins was on trial for his life at Cleveland, Ohio. The jury filed back with their verdict and handed Judge Corlett a sheet of paper. The Judge read: "Guilty of murder in the first degree." Hawkins fainted. Then the Judge turned to the foreman of the jury. "You failed to sign this verdict," he said. "You read the wrong one," replied the foreman. "We found defendant not guilty." Hawkins was revived.

Longest Suicide Leap

For ordinary suicides, the 18th or 20th floor of a building seems high enough for a jump to death, but to a 22-year-old woman who decided to end it all because she had had a quarrel with her sweet-heart, only the loftiest, the most daring, jump would do. So Irma Eberhardt made a melodramatic exit from life by leaping from the observation platform atop the Empire State Building, 86 storeys above Fifth Avenue. It was the longest suicide leap in history.

Detector Doesn't Detect

A despatch from Chicago tells of a new device which will be used by radio stations to test the power of a programme in arousing the emotions of its listeners. The device is built on the principle of the lie detector used by po ice departments in many cities. "Photopolygraph" is the name of the device.

As far as a radio is concerned, the machine doesn't seem to be efficient enough. It detects the quantity of an audience's emotion, not the quality. It would not show whether the listener was experiencing extreme pleasure or extreme anguish. Probably the latter.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S "ALOOFNESS"

A Bishop's Observations

The Bishop of Liverpool, Dr. A. A. David, contributes to the current issue of "The Liverpool Review," of which he is the editor, the second and concluding part of the account of his recent visit to Australia, in which he discusses the importance of the constituent nations of the British Empire knowing and understanding one another. He writes.—

I had been warned of an attitude among a section of young Australians which stands in the way of this mutual understanding. They are irritated by a certain air of superiority which they think they detect in Englishmen they meet. When I asked how this impression was given I was told that my countrymen are cold and reserved, especially in first personal contact, and do not seem anxious to improve acquaintance made.

Besides, they are very well dressed, and appear to be conscious of it. Their clothes fit too well!

Now it is true that the average Englishmen will give those he meets outside his country the impression of a certain aloofness. Without being conscious of it, he is secure in his centuries of tradition, and does not much care what other people think about him. Moreover, through a mixture of laziness and shyness he is not eager to take first steps in friendliness. He is also much afraid of appearing to condescend. He dislikes being patronised himself, and therefore shirks from the appearance of patronising others. And he avoids effusiveness by taking refuge in what looks like pride.

I begged my Australian friends not to take offence at a manner which is no true indication of our character. For below the surface and in all essentials I am sure we and they do find our natural affinities. Even their accent, which is very strong and falls roughly on our ears, should not offend, for it must be remembered that ours is just as strange to them. One of them said to one of us: "Mind you, I don't object to your brogue!"

SILENCE EXHIBITION

Noise Is A Social Wrong

London is to have a house so quiet that in it one will be able to hear a pin drop.

It will be on view at a "Silence" exhibition in June, at which it will be possible to see—but not to hear—

A silent house, with silent lift and silent locks, sound-proof ventilating windows, sound-proof doors;

Silenced motor-cycles a noiseless motor-car;

Silent vacuum cleaners;

Silent road drills;

A silent factory room.

The exhibition, at the Science Museum, South Kensington, will be organised by the Anti-Noise League, of which Lord Horder is president.

EFFECT ON HEALTH.

Sir Henry Richards, speaking last night at the Royal Society of Arts, said that the exhibition would give some idea also of the intensive research into noise measurement and analysis, and into the effect of noise on the hearing, the nerves and the health of industrial workers.

Asking if unnecessary noise was an evil, Sir Henry Richards said:

"It is quite evident that large numbers of people, especially young people, enjoy noise.

"There are thousands who apparently cannot appreciate the simplest meal without the accompaniment of a band. There are other thousands who find the sea or the river or the mountain top unendurable without a gramophone, and who demand a wireless set to mitigate the solitude and quiet of a motor-car."

GETTING OUT OF HAND.

Of industrial noise, he said that "it means fatigue, and fatigue means inefficiency."

"In the country remoteness is no longer a protection. In the towns our houses—light and airy as they may be —no longer mask the sounds, either of impact of vibration. Like ribbon development, this disease is getting out of hand.

"To particular sections of the community—to brain workers and to industrial workers—noise becomes a social wrong."

Lord Hewart On Middle Age

When a barrister at the Sussex Assizes at Lewes yesterday referred to the man whom he was defending as "middle-aged," Lord Hewart, the Lord Cheif Justice, asked "What is middle age? Isn't it always a little farther on than that man has got?" Counsel informed Lord Hewart that the man was 41.

"A mere child," commented Lord Hewart. "Don't call him middle-aged for another twenty years."

The Lord Chief Justice himself is 65.

Shock Tactics In Modern Literature

"NO ROBE OF ART, NO TEXTURE OF SKILL"

In his introduction to his criticism of the nineteenth century, Arthur Waugh wrote:

"Urbanity, of course, is a characteristic of the few and . . . the prevailing tendency of education and of politics has driven steadily towards the universal democratization of letters. More and more space is given to books in popular newspapers, with the result that the test of literary excellence has begun to be confused with the test o popularity."

The gentle man of letters had no means of judging the age that was to follow. He thought that the worst had passed, that after the madder music and the stronger wine of the 'nineties, after the yellow press, Kipling and the orchidaceous esthetes, the world would return to classical sobriety, take up Homer and the great Victorians, and resolve the chaos of the modern anarchy.

It is hardly necessary to say that he is wrong; that the twentieth century has thus far been an extension of the nineteenth and that the vulgarity which he despised, the eccentricity which he deplored and the false democracy which he condemned have grown rather than diminished. But if he was mistaken in his augury of the future he was at least accurate in many of his opinions, and the lavender-and-old-lace periods with which he defended the old idea of art and beauty are still valuable. For Waugh was of the apostolic succession of unimportant great men who are responsible for the continuous tradition of literary culture writes Francis X. Connolly in "America."

In these hectic days when literary columns are yellow, pale liberal, and proletariat red, more or less divided into groups dedicated to the propagation of some theory or other, it is almost impossible to attain proper perspective. One must turn back to the time when the editors and writers now in the saddle were emerging upon the scene fully to appreciate the significance of contemporary events. In the 1890's when Shaw was a reviewer, when Galsworthy, Wells, and Maugham were not yet raised to the seats of the mighty, when the popular press was only beginning to inundate the lowlands of the average mind with floods of sensational misinformation, when, in other words, the old tradition that literature was one of the fine arts was still officially maintained, Waugh's famous essay "Reticence in Literature" appeared in the April, 1894, number of the Yellow Book. It was a forlorn essay, for it was written by a man who had lived and continued to live in the aristocratic company of great thoughts; forlorn, too, in its quiet attempt to forestall the destruction of that Oxonian charm which had hitherto characterized so many poems and stories, and in its confidence that clear reasoning, good taste, and passionate conviction would persuade men who had forfeited the capacity for certitudes.

But if Waugh was writing for a lost cause he was also writing for a true one, and his analysis of one of the properties of realism deserves the consideration of young men who are forever clamouring for freedom of expression. When he reviewed with the conventional "regret and apprehension" the tendency of freedom of speech to degenerate into license he was not simply expressing moral indignation. His objection was against an art which "instead of leaving . . . refinements of lust to the haunts for which they are fitted . . . has introduced them into a domestic chamber and permeated marriage with the ardors of promiscuous intercourse"; against a false sense of reality which "has debased the beauty of maternity by analysis of the process of gestation" against the intellectual nudists of the day.

SHOCK TACTICS.

Analyze them, he said and what have they given the world? A new vision of life? No. A philosophy? No. A beautiful style? Rarely. They have simply pursued the most shocking novelty because they thought that nothing was shocking unless it was novel just as they believed that nothing was truly novel unless it was shocking. He summed them up in this manner: "They have nothing on. No robe of art, no texture of skill, they whirl before us in a Bacchanalian dance, naked and unashamed."

Now it is particularly valuable to recall this defense of reticence especially since there are many readers who have unconsciously absorbed so much of the modern doctrine that the current immorality seems normal. Even the most conservative readers have become habituated to the riot of disorderly characters and they are more or less satisfied when an author avoids downright perversion. The moral issue, however, is not the only one. It is perhaps more appropriate to point out the fact that reticence is the tissue of all art from the time of the Greek tragedians who preferred to have the painful described to the present-day classic writers who have developed a studied understatement, that it has always been a mark of good manners, good taste, and intellectual subtlety. Frankness became a necessary literary quality when some writers found to their amazement that they could narrate their private conversations at a tidy profit. This, needless to say, was an especially welcome revelation to inhibited young ladies who had detected a notable failing of attention in their own family circle.

FALLACY OF REALISM.

One need not be an artist to be frank, but this is precisely the one quality which many critics demand of the creative writer. It is given a variety of names: candor, honesty, truthfulness, realism. It is referred to figuratively: tearing off the veil, unmasking puritanism, stripping to the bone, lopping off the unessentials, probing with the surgeon's scalpel. It is unequivocally praised: the ruthless search for the meaning of things, the scientific dissection of taboo or the breaking of the shackles. It is the main reason why Theodore Dreiser, who has no taste, style, or manners, is considered to be great, the one reason why H. G. Wells' recent autobiography was called an important modern work, the chief excuse offered by writers for their praise of Celine's "Journey to the End of the Night."

Now the essential fallacy of ths extreme realism rests not merely in the fact that candor is frequently disgusting and that, taken by itself it is an indifferent quality but in the very nature of truth itself. Things do not exist precisely in themselves for themselves; they are modified by essential human and Divine relationships and since the integrity of truth depends upon such relationships it follows that the artist is bound to maintain them. That this balance between the thing and its relations has not been kept is of course only too obvious to-day. Stories and poems have dealt so exclusively with particular persons and things, with the single and sometimes sub-rational point of view that the universal, the objective has been lost.

NOT REAL CHARACTERS.

When one reads the story of abnormal characters, as in "February Hill," one meets only the abnormal despite the fact that abnormality exists only in relation to the normal; when the proletarian writers dramatize the class struggle they forget that without the honest portrayal of the bourgeois class there can be no struggle. This single-mindedness is also applicable to the sadists who consistently avoid the qualities which would make the degradation of their characters human and hence tragic As. it is now, the rural morons and the exploited workers of modern fiction are not real characters; they are the merest abstractions even more remote from the integral man than are the heroes and heroines of Harold Bell Wright.

The most grievous fault of the outspoken school, however, lies in the degeneration of art which it necessarily fosters. Art is essencially an economy which completes itself through symbol and suggestion rather than through the statement of the obvious, which more perfectly reveals itself in Wordsworth's sonnet "The world is too much with us" than in the true confessions of a white-collar slave. Indeed no theory of art, save that which abolishes art, demands competition with life. In practice, the amalgamation of the two has resulted in the steady decline of excellence in the one form which had throughout the nineteenth century matured into a sturdy adulthood. Lately the novelist has turned more and more to journalism in his effort to reveal, just as the biographer turned to muckraking. No longer content to express in prose the eternal human values, or to abide by the moral laws which properly belong to the race as a whole, he found that it was much more convenient for him to abandon form for the news which the newspapers neglected to print. Thus the writer was freed from the discipline of art. He had merely to search out men, occupations, and places, and so long as he stressed the facts which decent people, even to-day, try to avoid, he was certain of a respectful audience.

WHERE MODERNS ERR.

One need not quote statistics to prove the point. Illusion is no longer desired, nor mystery nor plot. Just as the Augustans over-emphasized polish, the romantics emotion, and pre-Raphaelites strangeness, so too have the moderns over-emphasized frankness. They have failed to realize perhaps that each virtue has its corresponding vice, that if we tell all the stories about a man we cannot tell the real story of the man. Everything cannot be put in headlines. Sometime or other the author must decide for himself the most important facts about man. He may be fascinated by the social question or any other phase of human experience, but, once having made his decision he is necessarily reticent about other things. The decision he renders according to his philosophy is, therefore, what determines what he shall be reticent about.

It is not difficult to see that frankness as a critical term is highly equivocal. It is used to designate plain speech about vice but not plain speech about virtue. So true is this that one never hears of a "frank" biography of a saint, or of a realistic account of noble characters. There is a silent presumption that virtue cannot be true. In the eyes of many modern men personal sanctity is as impossible as a miracle, so that they miss the very important point that the silliest romantic is as frank in his fatuous admiration of the impossible as the convinced realist in his love of the commonplace. Speaking out one's mind must always be subordinate to that which is in the mind, and when a writer possesses the sense of values, the taste, and the urbanity associated with all the great artists of the past, when he has, in other words, something worth saying, he usually expresses himself with the disciplined power of reticence.

VULTURES AT THE TRIAL

By some people those special writers" who are hired to cover a famous trial or other such event are called "trained seals." They are sniffed at by working reporters, but editors seem to prize them. Sometimes they tell the truth. It remained for one of their number, Edna Ferber, to tell the truth about the Hauptmann trial, and she did it in a special piece she wrote for the North American Newspaper Alliance (NANA) on January 27. Incidentally, she created a morsel of literature which will one day be in the books. Many before her had been nauseated by the hideous 'hippodroming' of the trial. That she spoke their thoughts was proved by the flood of letters that reached the New York "Times" "There we sit and look and look, hundreds and hundreds of us who have no business there, who should be turned away from there.....We have got into the room through cajolery and bribery and trickery and lies and high-ups and low-downs. A good show .....The revolting faces of those of us who are watching this trial are an affront to civilization." Bravo!

LL. G.'S CROOK KIT

When Mr. Lloyd George lived at Brighton he was presented with a set of burglary tools by the then Cheif Constable of Brighton, Sir William Gentle. A short while afterwards a burgla called at Mr. Lloyd Georges's house and took, among other things, the burglary tools.

This story was told by Major Gwilym Tlond Geoseer m.P.i at the dinner of the Brighton Welsh.

DON'T BE A WRECK HEALTH MEANS HAPPINESS

Accept this Gift of Health

If you are unfit and a wreck, you can't hide it from others. Men can "weigh you up." A woman knows by instinct if a man is a wreck, and lacking in that vital strength, which means manhood She may marry a sickly and weakly man out of sympathy or pity, but she will not love him as she does a real man.

Now, you don't need to live the rest of your life as a wreck. Science has concentrated the essential Vitamins into Vitophenes, the latest Vitamin tonic tablets, to produce natural powers within you, to rebuild yourself as a man, with all manhood's strength and powers With a fortnight's regular aid of Vitophenes, you will say "Good bye" to weakness and all allied ailments

Thousands of Wrecks have been changed into real men by nature's gift of health—"Vitophenes" which developes the Nerves, builds the body, increases energy and vitality, restores manly strength, great power and endurance. A bottle of 50 red tablets of Vitophenes costs only Re. 1-12, from all Chemists of your town, or direct from P. O. 2187 Bombay, 2.

Bombay Agents:—

CHIMANLAL VADILAL & Co.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Soviet's Big Push

Review of Cultural and Industrial

The Soviet Union with a population of over 160 million inhabitants and covering an area of one sixth of the earth's surface is composed of seven sister republics. Each of these republics enjoys complete antonomy in every field of political cultural and social life; has its own government and means of education, and uses its own local tongue as its official language. All the seven republics are united into one by means of a central government with its capital in Moscow.

After the World War the Tzarist government was overthrown by the workers and peasants of Russia, but somehow or other, the government then fell into the hands of the so-called "Social Revolutionaries" and was headed by Kerensky. He was later found out to be carrying on the programme of the Tzarist government especially, when against the wishes of the people he wanted to continue the war against Germany "to a victorious end". His aims were exposed, and he, together with his adherents, were removed from power. The power then came into the hands of the deputies to the Worker ,Peasant, and Soldier Soviets. This was the foundation upon which the present government firmly rests.

The Soviet government, formed according to the principles of the Bolsheviks, abolished private property, conqscated the land and gave it to the landless peasants; declared the State as the sole owner of all immovable property, industry, transport, banks; and declared the State as having a monopoly on all foreign and home trade. These things were something that no European government, based on capitalistic principles, could agree with. Thus, the capitalist world, exhausted as it was after the war, gathered its forces together, and declared Soviet Russia as an outlaw nation.

The remnants of Tzrist aristocracy and bureaucracy, together with the discontented classes in Russia, were supported by their foreign allies, and the fire of Civil war was lit in the country. A little later the Imperialist governments organized direct intervention and seized a great part of Russian territory. The Soviets were blockaded, foreign trade was stopped, all food supplies were exhausted in Russia; and a strong shortage of industrial and manufactured goods was felt. To all of this came the dreadful drought which affected all of the grain producing areas and wrought terrible havoc. Then came the Famine in which millions of people perished.

Nevertheless, the heroic people of Russia, overtaken by revolutionary enthusiasm, and having tasted the sweetness of freedom, could agree to no compromise. The immeasurable force of the people put up an unique and heroic fight for their self-determination, and came out of this fight successfully.

Task Before Communists

Russia was never an industrialized country and almost all industrial and manufactured goods were imported from other countries, Those few industrial plants that had been built prior or during the war, were destroyed by the flying and defeated enemies. The result was that when the victorious Bolsheviks turned their attention to the economic life of the country and its restoration, they found themselves confronting heaps of debris of what was formerly known as the Russian Empire.

Those provinces and districts that had been to some extent industrialized, were now separated from Russia, and went to form the countries of Poland, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, and Esthonia. All that was left of the Russian Empire was a backward, primitive agricultural country. Owing to the war, the civil-war, and the drought, agriculture was completely disorganized and ruined. As an illustration of the backwardness of the country which was to be what is now the Soviet Union, we can mention illiteracy which reached the high percentage of 87 p.c. of the population.

The Soviet leaders were alarmed, for it seemed as though all earthly and celestial forces were against them. However they did not lose courage, but immediately took up the task of putting things into order, and of returning normal life to the population.

At first they repaired and reconstructed what industry they could salvage from the debris of the old Empire. Then they started their famous Five Year Plan; established normal trade relations with other countries; reorganized and improved agriculture and the army; and finally, turned to the creation of a cultural revolution. As a result of her heroic struggle and dexterous work, we find to-day that the Soviet Union has become not only highly industrialized country with an up-to-date system of agriculture, and with a strong army and air fleet; but also one of the most advanced civilized countries. Since she works according to a plan, there is not that terrible problem confronting her that faces all the other countries of the world, the problem of unemployment. Her people have been taught how to read and write; so that to-day 87 p.c. is the percentage for literacy, and not for illiteracy as it was before the war. Below we shall endeavour to give a vivid picture of what Soviet Russia has done in the cultural, economic, and industrial field.

Research Institutes

In Tzarist Russia, the Russia of the landlords who tried to keep the people in darkness and ignorance, almost no attention was paid to scientific research work. Only a handful of institutes for this purpose existed, and they were attached to privately owned factories. The government never troubled itself to encourage science since the orthodox priests considered it inimical to religion. The following fact serves as an illustration of to what extent those interested in scientific research work were discouraged in Tzarist days.

The famous Russian inventor, Popon one of the two inventors of the modern radio, informed the Tzar's Minister of Education of his invention and asked for material aid to carry on the research work in order to materialize on his ideas. After much red-tape he was finally given 15 roubles in silver (30 rupees), with the following remark by the honorable minister: "We wont spend money on fantastic ideas".

Soviet Russia, on the contrary, pays most serious attention to scientific research work, as it sees it as the prime factor of human

At the Peasants' Congress from left to right: Ordjankidze, Commissar of heavy industry; Voroshilov, War Commissar, Premier Molotov.

progress. As a result of government attention and support, towards the end of 1933, there were 840 scientific research institutes with 186 branches and 82 museums. In these institutes 76,062 scientists and aspirants were employed. Out of the above mentioned number of institutes in the Soviet Union, there were 54 Academic centers, 278 industrial research 182 agricultural research, 44 transportation research, 59 social and economic research, 285 medical and 133 educational research institutes. The number of these institutions has increased in 1934.

Education

As has been mentioned previously, in pre-revolutionary Russia the overwhelming majority of the people, as in India to-day, were illiterate. To-day only 13 p.c. of the population can be classified as illiterate. The tremendous work accomplished by the Soviet Union in such a short time will go down in the annals of the history of human culture as something unparallelled. Durng the 1933-34 budget year 22,000,000 children were attending Soviet schools; while 1,155,000 persons attended the colleges and technicums.

Colleges in the USSR numbered in 1933, 721 as against only 91, in 1915; technicums numbered 3,522, in 1933; factory schools, 3,900; workers faculties, 926; agricultural high schools, 76; Communist party schools, 230; all making a total of 9,375. The number of elementary middle schools,, in 1933, was 167,254 as against 90,037 in 1922. It must be noted that since at the present time an elementary and middle school education has been made compulsory; the result being that there is an abnormally inadequate number of schools to take care of all the students. Schools are, therefore opened and operated in two shifts. At the same time, thousands of new schools are being built to cope with the situation.

In 1933, for pre-school education there were 21,215 institutions taking care of 1,145,000 children, with 10,030 such institutions taking care of 430,000 children, In 1925, there were but 1,139 institues taking charge of but 60,000 children.

Libraries

As the majority of the population before the revolution was illiterate, there were only 15,000 stationary libraries in all the Russian Empire and there had a limited number and range of book titles. In the Soviet Union, the libraries have developed and grow along with the growth of literacy and cultural development of the pdpulation. In 1934, there were 35,000 stationary libraries, and the number of "travelling libraries" were numbered at 147,559 These later are spcially used for the rural population, collective farmers etc. In addition, there are 150 fundamental libraries attached to educational institutions and 5000 belonging to various scientific research institutes.

Cinemas, And Clubs

There were theatres in pre-revolutionary Russia, and good ones, as a matter of fact, but these were limited only to large cities and towns. Provincial and rural Russia knew of no such thing as a theatre. And since the theatres existed only for amusement and entertainment purposes they were accessible only to the "higher" classess and to the rich.

To-day, the situation has been changed down to the very fundamentals. In addition to entertaining the theatre has been made into an instrument of advancing culture, civilization, and eduction among the people. With the direct help of the Government the theatre has now been made accessible to the "lower" and poor classes. Tickets to the theatre are generally not sold, but distributed through the Trade Union organisation among the factory workers and the peasants. It is therefore, not an easy matter for the mere amusement seeking public to frequent the theatres to, say, "kill time.

The number as well as the artistic quality of the theatres and cinemas has increased greatly; while the increase in number of theatres and cinemas in rural areas and factories is worthy of particular attention. On the 1st of January, of the present year, there were in the U.S.S.R. 560 large-scale stationary theatres, and 30,443 cinemas, both stationary and travelling, out of which number, 18,000 are in villages and collective arms. The number is increasing from day to day.

Clubs which have been called "factories of culture" and differing entirely from anything that is called a club in other countries are the beloved places where the modern Russian youth spnds its leisure time. Besides amusements and games, the clubs instruct their members in music, art, theatrical acting, various trades,

(Continued on next Page.)

Makes History

Development of U. S. S. R.

(By Aziz Azad)

BOY KING OF SIAM:—Prince Ananda Mahidal, the 11-year-old nephew of ex-King Prajadhipok, who has abdicated, has succeeded to the Throne of Siam. The young Prince, who will rule with a Council of Regency until he comes of age, is now with his mother in Lausanne, where he is attending school. Photo Shows:—A picture of Prince Ananda Mahidal and his younger brother at Lausanne.

olitical training, and all that is onsidered necessary to help a an expand his scope of know-dge and to make him as self-ustaining and useful member of ociety.

The number of clubs is im-ense for they are attached to ctories, farms, big houses, eatres, warehouses, State offices d all the institutions. In 1933, ey numbered 49,290. They are anced by the State and the ade Unions, and not on indivi-al membership fees. Of the mber mentioned 68,000 are of large scale. There are also 2 semi-clubs called 'Red Cor-rs'; and 37,000 reading rooms, d 5,000 Peasants homes for asants.

City Improvement Work

Along with industrial growth has come a tremendous increase in urban population. A great num ber of new cities have come into existence in a result of the Five Year Plan. The new cities are built according to a planned system, and have the latest comforts gas, canals, electricity theatres, clubs, gardens, etc. Much attention is also paid to the improvement of the old cities. In prewar Russia, 34 cities could boast of tramways; at present the number is 57. Those that had canalization was 21, now 59; 234 had water-piping, now 379 have it; while 178 cities had electricity supplied for lighting now 577 have it.

Industries

We have already briefly mentioned the changes which occurred in the industrial life of Russia both before and after the revolution. In 1913, the industries of Russia produced goods totalling in value to 10,250,000,000 roubles; while as a result of the world war civil war intervention and clokade all former industry was ruined and disorganizezd and the total value of production in 1920 was but 1,410,000-000 roubles. With the reconstruction of industries in 1929, it was raised to 19,923,000,000 roubles. In 1931, it was 28,000,-000,000 roubles; while on the 1st of January, 1935, it had jumped to 50,000,000,000 roubles. The State Budget of the USSR has increased four and one-half times in the course of the past four years.

COAL

Although Russia possessed rich coal fields, they were either inadequately mined, or else given as concessions to French and Belgian capitalists who exploited the coal mines with very primitive methods. Since manual labour was the only means employed, the output of coal was but 31,224,000 tons. This was far below the needs of the country, and a large part of the coal con- of the State; and the conditions of labour in the mines were improved, latest machinery was introduced, and a number of hitherto unknown coal-bearing fields discovered. As a result of th's reorganization, the coal output increased to 48,455,000 tons in 1930. After this period, mechanization of the mines was started, and a strong impulse was given to this vital industry. In 1934, the output as a result increased to 92,000,000 tons, and there are broad prospects for the future. Not only is the country supplied with all the coal that it requires, but imports have been stopped, and coal is now being exported from the Soviet Union.

ELECTRICITY.

Lenin once gave the following definition of Socialism: "Soviet system plus electricity is Socialism". He always attached huge importance to the part played by electricity in raising the cultural and industrial level of the people of backward countries. He himself worked out a plan, called GOERLO, for the electrification of the Soviet Union.

In the Russian Empire, electricity was limited mainly to the use for lighting purposes in the cities. The number of power houses in 1913 was 1,098, and they produced 1,945,000,000 kilowatt hours. In 1933 the number of electric power houses (stations) was 5,471, and they produced 15,855,000,000 kilowatt hours of electrical energy. In 1934, their number increased still further yielding 20,500,000,000 kilowatt hours of energy.

It must be remarked that the new power stations of the USSR are built on a large scale and according to the latest achievements of European technique in this line. At present almost all of the equipment, machinery, etc, required for the power-plants is furnished by home industry. Formerly it was all imported from abroad.

Agricultural Machinery

Not only were tractors not manufactured in Russia, but their use in this country was practically unknown. The present regime, in its very first days of existence, came to the conclusion that the use of tractors in an agricultural country like Russia was as vital as electricity. It was Lenin's dream to see the Soviet Government posses 100,000 tractors. To him this number seemed a fantastic one.

In the early years of the Five Year Plan a good many tractors were imported from America, but then production of tractors was was produced. In the course of 4 years, 1931-34, agriculture was supplied with 240,000 wheeled tractors; 8,377 caterpillar trac-

(Continued on next page).

RUSSIA'S CAVALRY WOMEN:

Women specially chosen for their physical fitness and their intelligence attend the riding school run by Osoaviakhim (the Society for Chemical and Air Defence). There they are given training very similat to that in cavalry schools for men and on graduation are fully-fledged soldiers likely to be of great usefulness in time of war. Photo Shows: Some of Russia's cavalry women—graduates of the Osoaviakhim School—on horse back near Moscow.

SOVIeT'S BIG PUSH MAKES HISTORY

(Continued from previous Page.)

tors; 43,535 trucks; 8,690 automobiles; and 30,429 combine harvesting machines, not to speak of the enormous number of implements like ploughs, etc. The total number of machines was 1,521,343. Thus, not only was Lenin's dream realized, but today there are 311,000 tractors working on the fields and farms of the USSR.

started, and in 1930, 12,731 tractors of Russian make were sent to the fields and farms of the USSR. In 1934, 91,300 tractors of fine quality were turned out by the Soviet Tractor building plants. In addition, a great deal of other sumed was imported from abroad. When the revolution came, all concessions were cancelled; the mines were declared the property types of agricultural machinery

Automobiles

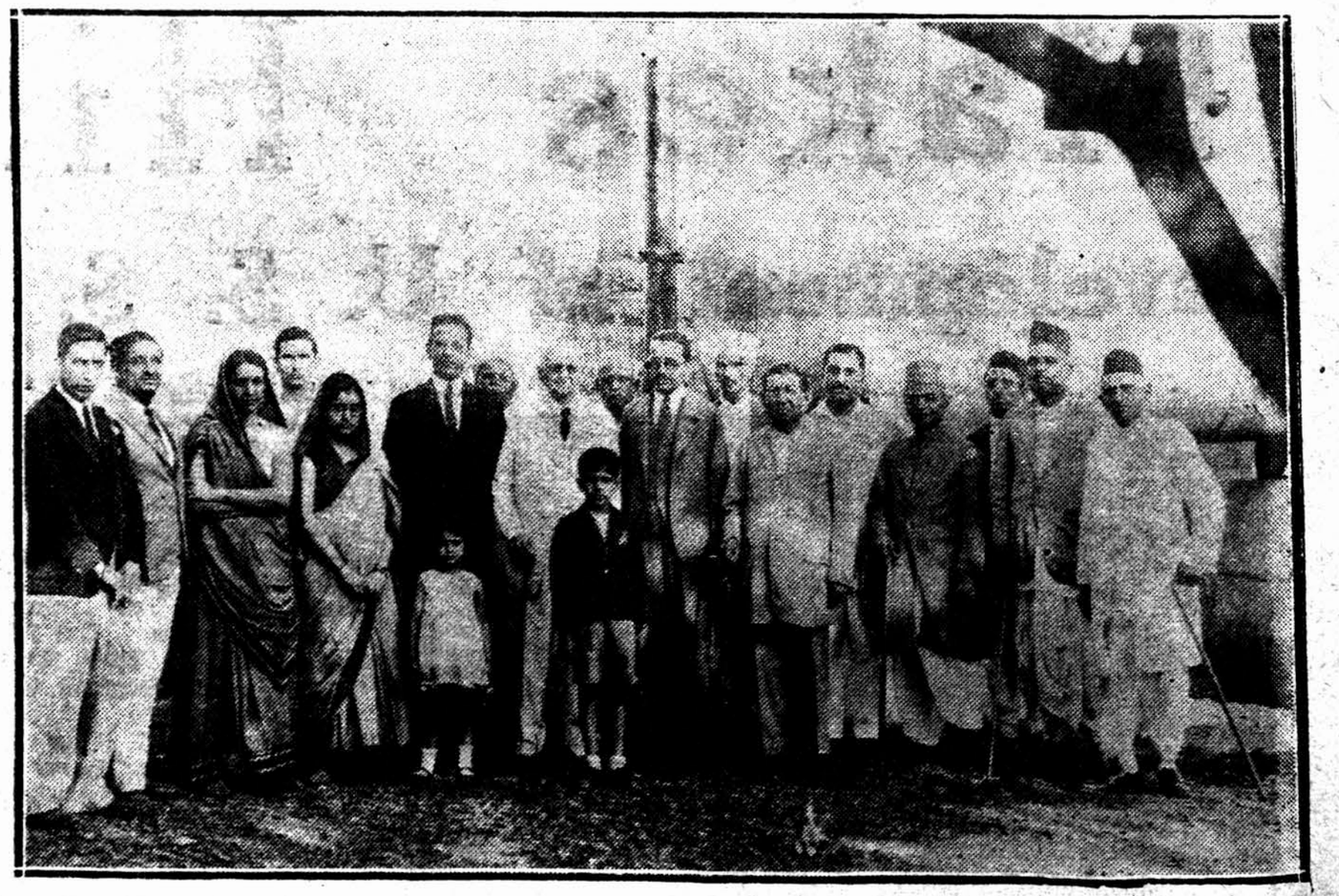
Russia was just beginning to organize the automobile industry when the war broke out. Altogether 365 automobiles were produced in Russia before the Soviets came to power. Here, the Soviets paid no less attention than they did to the problem of building tractors; and the results were equally successful. Huge investments were put into the building of giant autoplants in Russia. These began to submit their first yield in 1930, when they turned out 4,000 trucks. The output has increased each year, so that in 1934 it was 55,366 trucks. All attention was directed to the manufacture of trucks because of the great demand by agriculture, industry, and the army. It was not until later that they took to the manufacture of passenger cars. In 1934. 17,000 of them were produced.

Petroleum

As is generally known, the southern parts of Russia, particularly the shore of the Caspian Sea in Transcaucasia, are very rich in oil. However, the petroleum industry before the war was in no better shape than the coal industry which we have described. We must mention the fact that the oil industry was the first to raise and improve the quantity and quality of its products. It fulfilled its share of the Five Year Plan in 2-1/2 years. Here is the tempo of the petroleum industry: in 1913, output was 9,234,100 tons; in 1928, it had increased to 11,381,500 tons.

. The growth of machinery, the 311,000 tractors, and the ever increasing number of airplanes, automobiles, etc., demanded an increase in the production of petroleum. To meet this demand, an increased investment of 2,135,000,000 roubles was made during the course of 1931-34 to enlarge and improve the industry. Manual labour is replaced in the major part by machines. These measures raised production in 1934 to 25,600,000 tons. Soviet geologists have established the fact that Russia possesses 32 per cent. the world's oil deposits.

Metallurgical industry, the backbone of the new industrial epoch, was in Russia, as weak as the other important branches of industry that we have already described. The pre-war metallurgical industry of Russia produced in 1913, 4,200,000 tons of cast iron; 4,200,000 tons of steel, and 3,500,000 tons of rolled steel After making huge investments and erecting new blast furnaces, rolling mills, and blooming machines, the Soviet Union can well be proud of her metallurgical industry. She now produces: 10,440,000 tons of cast iron; 9,565,000 tons of steel; 67,000 tons of ferrous alloys; 287 000 tons of electro-steel; 7,034,000 tons of rolled steel; 1,249,000 tons of high-grade rolled steel; 469,000 tons of iron tubes; and 786,000 tons of rails. In non-ferrous metallurgy, 2,160,000,000 roubles were invested during 1931-34, with the result of an increase of 64 per cent. in production during the same period.



Group photo taken at the informal opening of the New Peterson Filtration Plant by the President of the Matheran Municipality on the 21st instant at the Rugby Plateau. The scheme has cost Rs. 50,000, and marks a new era in the water supply of the beautiful hill station.

Average Wages

Along with the improvement in the industrial and economic conditions of the Soviet Union, a marked increase is noticed in the wages earned by the workers. Thus, in 1924, the average wage of a worker was 39 roubles and 23 kopecs a month; in in 1930, it was 77 roubles 6 wopecs; 127 roubles 17 kopecs in 1933; and 137 roubles 52 kopecs in 1934.

Railroad

The combined length of all railroads in Russia in 1912 was 58,549 kilometers; while at present it has been increased to 84,000 kilometers. It must be taken into consideration that most of the railroads were worn out and were replaced by new ones during the past several years. Particularly worth mentioning is the second track of over 2,000 miles to the Far East, called the Trans Siberian line. It has been completed, and work has started on a new Baikal-Amur line.

The above mentioned facts and figures are an obvious indicator of the changes which have taken place in the industrial and cultural level of the Russian people under the Soviet regime. The aim that the Soviet Union set for itself, that of changing a backward agricultural country into a highly developed agri-industrial country, is nearing realization. The following figures showing how Soviet Russia ranks among the industrialized countries of the world, is undisputable proof of the fact that she has achieved a great part of that which she struggled for.

1 In the production of coal, Soviet Russia occupied 5th place in 1930; in 1934 she occupied 4th place in the world.

2 She has been steadily occupying 2nd place for on all these years.

3 For iron, she advanced from 5th place in 1930, to 2nd place in 1934.

4 The Soviet Union occupied 3rd place in 1934; in 1930 she had 5th place.

5 She jumped from 2nd place in 1930, to 1st place in 1934 in the production of tractors.

6 The Soviet agricultural machine building industry is the most powerful in all Europe.

7 In the output of motor trucks the U.S.S.R. rose from 9th place in the world in 1930 to 3rd place in 1934.

8 She occupied 15th place in the production of electricity in 1913; 9th place in 1930; and 3rd place in 1934.

9 There is no unemployment in the U.S.S.R.

Such are the results of the heroic struggle of the people of Russia for the independence. This they have achieved in the shortest possible time. The hardest period, the most trying days are over, and the bright future awaits the country. Here, in her plan for 1935, is the tempo which the Soviet Union sets in her march towards cultural and material progress:

(1) To produce 24,900,000,000 kilowatt hours of electricity.

(2) To produce 112,000,000 tons of coal.

(3 To evtract 30,330,000 tons of oil.

(4) To smelt 12,500,000 tons of cast iron.

(5) To smelt 11,800,000 tons of steel.

(6 To produce 8,650,000 tons or rolled steel.

(7) To turn out 71,000 tons of copper.

(8) To produce 25,000 tons of aluminium

(9) 97,000 tractors, with an aggreatest horsepower of 1,900,000.

(10) 92,000 adtomobiles.

(11) 20,000 combines.

(12) 80,000 two-axle railroad cars.

(1) 1,485 locomotices.

(14) general consumers goods to a value of 1,500,000,000 roubles.

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MY FATHER— EDDIE CANTOR

(By MARJORIE CANTOR.)

(Marjorie Cantor, 19 years old, the eldest of the five Cantor daughters, is serving as secretary to her famous father).

Just because I am Eddie Cantor's daughter, don't imagine that the job of being his secretary is an easy one. It has its compensations in amusing moments, but in the main it is work. I handle his appointments, making dates for the people he wants to see, and excuses to those he doesn't want to see. That's where I'm most useful, as I know pretty, well, at least better than another girl would, just whom he wants to see.

I take care of his mail—personal, business and fan. I handle the filing of his music orchestrations. I also keep a file of jokes for him which I started long ago. That is important, because it requires a knowledge of what makes a joke go around the world.

Each mail brings us new assortments of songs and story plots which aspiring young composers and writers send to Dad. You'd be surprised what pretexts people use to get to Dad with material As I sat typing in the office one one day, a youth whom I had never seen before came in, approached Dad's manager, whose desk was next to mine, and tried to get him to accept a manuscript.

"I'm sure Mr. Cantor will at least look at it," he insisted, "You see I keep company with his daughter Marjorie, and he'll read it just as a friendly gesture."

I didn't let the lad know that I was Marjorie, even though he was standing there, almost face to face with me. It would have been too cruel.

Then there are the souvenir hunters. Some want a button, an old necwtie or a finger-print. Others are satisfied with just autographs. Dad sets aside an hour a day for signing pictures Once, however, he was not of town and I presumed to sign a picture for a little girl. Sometime later she wrote back her thanks and said that her penmanship teacher had told her the writing on the photo was that of a fine man, one with a family and lots of character.

It is interesting to observe Dad in the midst of his work. Now it is the nearly-completed "Kid Millions," his newest picture for Samuel Goldwyn. Dad fretter a great deal at first about the title for it. He always makes suggestions for titles for his pictures. This one was hard to title because the action takes place in a great many different places. Some suggested "Son of the She'kh." This was ruled out because it might violate the memory of Rudolph Valentino. But "Kid Millions" was settled upon some time ago, and Dad has gone merrily on with the work of filming it.

I must say that any way you look at it, Eddie Cartor is a grand boss. But he's even grander as a father. He isn't with us as much as an ordinary parent might be with his family. Perhaps that's why I think of him as such a good friend as well as a father.

However, when he's away from us, he's still with us He writes us beautiful letters. They're full of good advice, and written just as if he were talking to us. I sometimes think I would like to collect those letters and publish them. They're most interesting. And they's be as helpful to everyone as they are to us—his family If I ever do publish them I'll call the book "Punillo."

Sounds funny, doesn't it? But it's a name full of sentiment for the Cantor family. It's our pet name for Dad—mother's in particular Years ago in vaudeville he used to appear on the same bill with a trained dog act. There was a cute little Mexican bulldog in the group. His name was Punillo. He had a thin, narrow face with great big brown eyes. He looked just like Dad We've called Dad Punillo ever since.

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If you have any anxieties at all as to what your sons or daughters should be, write to me, or, better still, let them write to me personally—Fatherly Advice Department—and tell me their likes and dislikes, and I will give sound practical advice as to the possibilities of a vocation and how to succeed in it.

Yours sincerely,

J. H. Bennett

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MUSICAL KNOWLEDGE A GREAT AID TO MOVIE DIRECTORS

To be a good director a man must have music in his soul, and this isn't intended only in the poetic sense

A survey of five or six of the leading directors of motion pictures reveals that the top-rankers in the profession have expert knowledge of music and sometimes compose really worthwhile things.

"Music", says Cecil B. DeMille of Paramount, "is absolutely necessary to a director. It teaches him rhythm and tempo, perhaps two of the most important aspects in the art of film making."

Most musical perhaps of all Hollywood directors is Josef von Sternberg, shortly to make "Caprice Espagnole" with Marlene Dietrich. His versatility in this direction is astounding.

Recently he composed a fanciful sonata which has been recorded and much of the music in "The Scarlet Empress" in his own. He plays most instruments exceptionally well and in addition is an expert on things operatic.

Ernst Lubitsch is one of the most frequent box-holders at the Hollywood Bowl concerts. He directs most of the music for his film productions. Frank Capra is a violin virtuoso and Robert Z. Leonard once was a star in musical comedy.

These eminent directors agree that an appreciation of music is of great importance to them in their profession; that without it their productions would lack style and the poetic flair for which all of them are known.

Curiously enough, all of these directors are more or less expert in painting, sculpture, and allied graphic arts. Von Sternberg is an accomplished painter in oils and very prolific as a sculptor. DeMille designs many of his own sets and Lubitsch has been known to draw subtle expressions which he found difficult to transmit to his players by discussions and description.

ELISSA'S MOTHER

"All right lady, you'll do for a countess!" yelled a studio assistant as he shoved an elaborate costume at a stately middle-aged woman who had stopped to watch a crowd of minor players and extras who were lining up for clothes they were to wear in the Reliance picture, "The Count of Monte Cristo", for release by United Artists.

"Sorry, I'm not working in the picture". explained the woman with a smile. "I'm just visiting the studio".

The aide had proved himself a first-class casting director, at that moment, however, for the woman was none other than the Countess Zanardi-Landi, visiting her daughter Elissa Landi, who is co-starred with Rober Donat in the film version of Alexandre Dumas' famous literary classic.

NEWS FROM THE WEEKLIES

Death Valley Scotty, an almost legendary figure who is reported to have made a huge fortune prospecting in the Californian desert, is to have his biography filmed by Twentieth Century. Scotty, who is still alive, lives in a remote palace in the desert.

* * * *

"The Dark Angel," in which Ronald Colman played opposite Vilma Banky in a silent version, is to be made again by Sam Goldwyn. Sydney Franklin will direct, but the rest of the cast has still to be chosen.

* * * *

'Dashiell Hammett is calling his sequel to "The Thin Man. "After the Thin Man'."

* * * *

Florence Eldridge, better known as Mrs. Frederick March, will play with her husband as Fantine in 'Les Miserables.' Miss Eldridge already has a considerable reputation as a stage actress

Books And Their Writers

(Continued from page 16).

they slur rapidly over China and India, which are the two oldest living nations and which between them comprise nearly half of humanity. History is not astronomy. Its appeal is from the personal to the universal, from the proximate to the remote. The subconscious thought "How does it influence and affect me and my country "is always present in the reader's mind. A world-history written from the Indian view-point was thus an obvious desideratum. More than this: for India can, indeed, claim to be a capital vantage point, a sort of watch-tower from which to view the march of ages. The ruins of Mohenjo-daro and Harappa have conclusively carried India back to the earliest dawn of civilization. She has survived through many milleniums and through various vicissitudes. We thus value the Indian perspective not only because India is our own motherland, but because she has foster-mothered so many races, so many civilisations and so many religions. The volume under review is therefore extremely valuable from this view-point, and will be very thankfully welcomed by the Indian reader. Like Wordsworth's Skylark, Jawaharlal is,

"Type of the wise who soar, but never roam"

"True to the kindred points of heaven and home."

He never leaves his essentially Indian back ground for long. He returns again and again to India, to show Indira how world-forces have acted and reacted upon our development. His analogies are very apt and appropriate. Voltairs pun on The Holy Roman Empire that it was neither holy, nor Roman nor empire, reminds him of the Indian Civil Servant, who is neither Indian nor civil, nor servant!—His allusions to India in conection with the French Revolution have already drawn upon him the ire of Anglo-Indian critics. We would say to Jawaharlal in this connection in Danton's words, slightly modified:'Pour vaincre les critiques il nous faut de Laudace, encore de l'audace et toujours de l'audace!'

THE PIECE DE RESISTANCE

Some of the most delightful passages in this book are, perhaps, provided by the 'Obiter dicta,' the asides, the soliloquies. Indeed they form its piece de resistance! The book is interspersed with expressions of Jawaharlal's varying moods and musings which have nothing to do with the subject matter proper. But this as the publishers say, 'far from detracting from the value of the work, adds to its interest,'—adds immensely, we endorse, to its essentially human interest. The very beginning of the book lifts it to a high emotional plane, which though one's reason may disapprove it, nevertheless appeals to one's heart. Who will not be moved by the son's lament for his dead Sire—the late Motilalji: "Millions have sorrowed for him, but what of us children of his, flesh of his flesh and bone of his bone!"—And what is more touching and revealing than Jawaharlal's anguish when he learns about Mahatma Gandhi's fast 'I am shaken up completely and I know not what to do. News has come, terrible news, that Bapu has determined to starve himself to death. My little world, in which he has occupied such a big place, shakes and totters, and there seems to be darkness and emptiness everywhere."

Again we are reading about 'The Glory that was Hellas'—its art and its academy, its culture and its sculpture, its sheer intellectual brilliance. We have just finished Socrates' lofty address to the Athenians who have condemned him to death, when suddenly the scene is shifted. Jawaharlal poignantly remembers in the solitude of his cell that "To-day is 'Vasant Panchami' the coming of spring.... And to-day just fifteen nears ago, in Delhi city, your Mummie and I got married to each other!"—What an utter anti-climax, what gripping pathos to sweep the heart-strings of the reader, and to bedew his eyes!! Before the author's eyes of memory came that marital day, and before us comes the vision of Jawaharlal sitting at his prison desk, wistfully and perhaps woefully gazing in the past,—a Prometheus chained to his rock.

"He who made his agony
'The barrier to your else all-conquering fear'!".

* * * *

SKELETON AND SOUL

The two letters written aboard the S.S. Cracovia while Jawaharlal was enjoying his brief spell of freedom, and the third their complement written a year after from the Bareilly Jail, stand in a class by themselves in their limpid beauty of thought and language. They have nothing to do with history,—absolutely nothing. and they can be detached,—as well as many other chapters,—from the body of the book without the least detriment to the historical narration. Our good friend 'The competent historian' would have probably done so, if he were at all to justify either his competency or his history. Yet how much would we have lost thereby? The skeleton would have been left, but the soul would have flown away. The 'Glimpses of history' would have remained intact, but the 'Glimpses of Jawaharlal' would have been no more!

INDEX NEEDED.

In consonance with the views expressed earlier, we have here deliberately refrained from criticising the author's judgment on persons and events. It cannot be gainsaid however, that a revision will enhance the value of this book when it goes into its second edition,—as we feel sure it soon will. And when will our publishers learn that an index to a book is not merely a luxury but an absolute necessity? A book of history,—and a world history at that,—without an index is almost a blind labyrinth, a cross-word puzzle without any clues!—Messrs. Kitabistan who deserve much praise for the excellent get-up of the present book, will do well to note this when issuing the second volume, the keen anticipation of which tempers our regret at taking leave of those pulsating "Glimpses".

THE MAHABHARATA

"THE MAHABHARATA As It Was, Is and Ever Shall Be"—A Critical Study. (Royal 8vo—illustrated. pp. 581). By Rai Promatha Nath Mullick Bahadur, Bharata-Bani-Bhusan, M. R. A. S.

Amongst the great literary treasures of India stands foremost the great epic of the Mahabharata. It is not a story book. It is a mine of knowledge on the social organization, ethics, philosophy and politics of the day. It is literature in the full sense of the word. Rai Bahadur Mullick, the author, has put before the world this critical study after many years of close observation and thought. Though he has not sought to show his learning, his great learning is evident to the reader on every page. New light is thrown by the author on the characters of the Mahabharata, their motives and their activities. The most outstanding is the dictum, for which he has given so many relevant proofs, that Draupadi in effect was not the wife of five persons. Polyandry was not unknown in Nepal and other parts, but as it never was general, a very recondite study rules it out with reference to a person, that was depicted as very human in all respects and yet a very noble order of humanity. Resplendent scholarship is visible on every page of the book, which is full of interesting parallels and references, seeking to establish that the epic of the Mahabharata served for centuries as the foundation for ethical thought and culture. The author, who has produced this valuable work as a labour of love, says: "The epic buid the temple of religion ful of majesty, to which the worshippers may approach in the hope of obtaining mercy by penitence and by taking note of the sad end of sinful delights. The epics by their contrasting characters make an enquiry into the delights and pleasures of human life into the love of country, home, family, king, preceptor, law, custom, ambitions of life and the glory of God in religion and love."

Great research has been involved in the preparation of this work and much constructive thought has been devoted to a comparative study of the different characters of this epic with known doctrines of sociology of the times and ethics This exposition of an Indian classic may be recommended to all lovers of ancient literature and to every one who has some time or the other, in his life been thrilled with the great story of the Epic of Mahabharata and the wonderfully human characters depicted therein, who worked out their respective destiny along the past best indicated by their respective personal temperaments and heredity.

COW PROTECTION

UNNATI NO MARGA, *i.e.*, GAN SAMVARDHAN. By Chandrashankar Gaurishankar Joshi of Panch Talavada, B. S. Railway. Price, Rs. 2.

The author desires to prove by means of facts and figures that the real way to getting back prosperity for India lies in the reform of the methods of cow keeping. The introduction written by Mr. Dahyabhai is very illuminating. The present methods of cow preservation are condemned by him as unscientific, crude and therefore cruel. The Pinjrapoles come in for special castigation. As long as the whole subject is not viewed in its proper perspective and worked on scientific and practical lines as opposed to sentimental and pseudo-religious lines, there would be no progress and the cows of India would remain in the same pitiable condition as at present. To prove this, help has been taken from different literatures on the subject, English, American and Indian. The book, therefore, forms a useful guide and is sure to lead to desirable changes in the present methods of cow keeping and preservation, if perused.

SELECT MODERN CONSTITUTIONS

SELECT MODERN CONSTITUTIONS. By Mr. N. R. Subba Ayyar, M.A., Sri Krishna Publishing House, Kumbakonam. Price, Rs. 3.

This handy book is a comparative study of the frame-work and actual working of the most important constitutions of the world, both unitary and federal. It is bound to be of very great help to students of constitutional law as it deals with the problem in a simple, clear and concise manner. To Indian students the book should be of immense help and value, on the eve of coming constitutional changes. To decide what type of constitution is best suited to the temperament of the Indian nation, it would be necessary first to know the various types and by a comparative study ascertain in what respects one differs from the other and how much of the success of a particular type depends on geographical or ethnological factors.

The book has one more remarkable feature which ought to attract quite a number of readers in that it contains among the federal types the constitution of the U. S. S. R.—Soviet Russia.

A CHINESE JOURNAL

"THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUNE"

February 1935

The present issue contains an article on "Anglo-Chinese Co-operation" by Mr. Tai-Chi who is the Chinese Minister at the Court of St. James. "A Tibetan Journey" is a thrilling account of the explorations of Dr. Filchner. The editorial section is readable as usual.

BOOKS RECEIVED

The 19th Century and the World war—1815-1918, by J. Hampden Jackson (Victor Gollancz, London). Price, 3/6.

The Middle Ages—1046-1494, by J. H. Jackson (Victor Gollancz, London). Price, 3/6.

The 18th Century and the Revolution—1714-1815, by J. H. Jackson (Victor Gollancz, London). Price, 3/6.

The 16th and the 17th Centuries—1494-1714, by J. H. Jackson (Victor Gollancz, London). Price, 3/6.

Post-War World, by J. H. Jackson (Victor Gollancz, London). Price, 6/-.

A Modern History of Europe—1046-1918, by J. H. Jackson (Victor Gollancz' London). Price, 10/6.

Science and Education in the U. S. S. R., by A. Pinkevich (Victor Gollanz, London). Price, 3/6.

The Unified Transport System of the U. S. S. R., by K. N. Tverskoi (Victor Gollancz, London). Price, 3/6.

Moved on from Kashgar to Kashmir, by P. S. Nazaroff (George Allen and Unwin, London). Price, 12/6.

I Worked for the Soviet, by Countess Alexandra Toistoy (George Allen and Unwin, London). Price, 10/6.

The Lady of the Pain, by Harold Bindloss (Ward Lock, London).

Brave Folly, by Laura Whetter (Ward Lock, London).

Terror Ship, by Charman Edwards (Ward Lock, London).

Indian Earthquake, by C. F. Andrews (George Allen and Unwin, London). Price, 2/6.

Just Bridge, by C. E. Kempson and D. Sims (George Allen and Unwin, London). Price, 2/-.

Prachin Maharashtra (Marathi), by S. V. Ketkar (Maharashtriya Dnyankosha Mandal, Poona). Price, Rs. 10.

Tears and Smiles, by K. G. Gopalkrishnan.

World's Raw Cotton Price Movements, by Mrs. D. Kartliyani (Koduvayur, S. Malabar).

A Guide to the S. A. S. Candidates, by H. K. Paul (D. Paul, New Delhi). Price, Re. 1-8.

Gedanken Uber den Hinduismus, by Tridandi Swami (Berlin W. 30).

Ready Reckoner, by S. B. Javale (Poona). Price, As. 12.

Pocket Ready Reckoner, by K. B. Agarwala, (Allahabad). Price, As. 12.

Amachi Paigadachi Chhakre (Marathi), by G. C. Bhate (Mahad). Price, Re. 1-4.

Japanche Mahatma Toyohiko Khagava (Marathi), by M. K. Sahasrabudhe (Rev. R. B. Duiglas, Jalna). Price, As. 8.

Hirday Bhav (Marathi), by P. T. Kandalgaonkar (Kolhapur).

Rashmi (Guj.), (Gujarati Sahitya Mandal, Bombay).

Prem-Mala, by A. M. Modi (N .M. Tripathi, Bombay). Price, Re. 1-4.

Tawarikhni Tej Chhaya (Guj.), (Saurashtra Office, Ranpur). Price, As. 8.

THE SIGNET OF DEATH. By Louis Grey, Ivor Nicholson and Watson. 7/6 net.

Sandon Berwick buys a box of matches from a street vendor which contains a finger of a dead man, with a ring with a strange design. It opens up old memories of a very questionable nature. Sandon Berwick disappears. The story begins to move with sufficient dynamic power, and the readers' interest is captured from the very beginning. Chief Inspector Ambrose Crane with his young assistant are a very human and likeable pair. Through a find of very exciting events laid in different parts of the country the criminal is captured. It is a swift moving tale with a variety of characters though with fairly recognisable features. Mr. Grey, we are told, is a pseudonym of a very well known writer. The novel is a fairly good detective puzzle, whose hectic events are softened by the humour and camar derie of the two men from Scotland Yard.

R. V.

Sunday Chronicle

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HILAIRE BELLOC

"As Hilary Bellicose"

When Hilaire Belloc first came to our shores, a long time ago, and when he was a young man, he felt (as he tells us in "The Contrast", one of his eighty books), as his ship made its landfall, that he, like the mariners of whom Homer wrote, had come under the influence of new stars, and now knew the spirit of a region quite foreign to all that he had known, or felt, in Europe. He had, however, relatives and friends in this strange land, where the trees grew as trees do not grow in the old world, where the rivers did not yet know the control of men, and where even the mountains seemed of a formation unlike those elsewhere; so that he moved among the Americans with guides and initiators by his side. And he moved among them spaciously, variously, in many grades of society, and in many places from the Atlantic Coast, even unto the Pacific. In California there was vouchsafed to him a vision of a paradoxical beauty, unique, ever memorable. He walked much away from railroads, as all through his long life he has continued to do; thus early mastering that primary lesson which all real travellers learn, namely, that people who go about the world in great floating hotels, or in trains by fixed routes, to cities where they stay only in hotels which are more or less the same thing everywhere—that such people never know what the other peoples of the earth are like, in their own places, surrounded by their own traditions. He walked over the hills and far away, amid the remote valleys, and the vast, lonely ranches of the West. He earned his bed and board by making little sketches and selling them as he went. This was necessary after he had lost his small stock of money, or most of it, playing cards with more skilful or more cunning men. And in California he found his bride and the mother of his children, writes Michael Williams in the "Commonweal".

SUPREME GUEST

He went back to his own place, but he returned, and more than once; still travelling, genuinely travelling; reading books, no doubt, about our country, its wars, its institutions, its general history; but never depending upon books merely, for this he never does, wherever he goes; but always talking with men and women; keeping his soul ever open to moods and impressions as well as storing his memory with what are called facts, which are the surface aspects only of the ever-mysterious truths of life. And now he comes again: one of the world's great veterans of the pen; poet, essayist, economist, historian, journalist; one among the few authentic contemporary masters of the English language; one, above all else, who has justly won a high place among the modern champions of Christendom.

For, as a Christian man, next only to the saving of his soul, I think, does Hilaire Belloc follow now, as all his long life he has pursued, one supreme quest; the restoration of that Catholic culture which was developed in Europe from the Gospel brought by Peter and Paul out of Galilee. Few men of our modern time understand and appreciate patriotism as Belloc does; and none, so it seems to me, so long ago foresaw or so clearly understood the deadly danger that true patriotism—the genuine, natural, proper love and service of the native soil, the dear familiar homeland—must suffer from the rising tide of de-Christianized nationalism, and pagan racialism, and atheistical worship of the secular state which arose out of the shattered ruins of Christendom when its spiritual and moral unity was broken by the Reformation.

Then there emerged from the chaos the new versions of deadly forces which had ruled men before the Church was given to them to dissolve those evil enchantments. The Church prevailed over the idols for a time measured by many centuries. Then the new idols came—such things as the industrial revolution, and the philosophies of individualism, self-worship being elevated by these philosophies into a principle more sacred than the worship and service of God; while false religion gave sanction to the worst excesses of greed, and cruelty, and the neglect of human brotherhood, which accompanied the industrial revolution, and prepared the world for the revolution which now has it in its grip.

LITERARY OUTPUT

I suppose I have read more than half, at least, of Belloc's huge literary output; but none of his books are available where I write; nor do I need them to consult, for it is no part of my intention to criticize Belloc in all his aspects as a writer; indeed I could not do so, for some of his subjects are outside my competence to judge as to whether or no he has dealt with them soundly or otherwise. But I do know—for more than twenty-five years I have known—that he is a true Lavengro in more senses than one; he is a word-master; and, although no gypsy, he, like Borrow's tramper, knows life from living it, and knows the words with which to communicate his knowledge of life; and, with his knowledge, he has deep intuitions and intimations of the secret spiritual springs of human life. Only a very few of the men and women who put words together to-day are properly equipped for this great business. There are passages in "The Path to Rome", in the "Voyage of the Nona," in "The Contrast," in scores of his essays and sketches, and here and there in his poems, and in his histories and biographies as well, which belong permanently to the glorious pages of the best in English literature.

Moreover, in an age of mental and moral confusion when even writers of genius, men and women of creative gifts, of prophetic vision, of originality in the ordering of words, have utterly deserted the rule of reason, Hilaire Belloc has served reason, and the reasonable order of thought, as few save he have even tried to do.

And the confused masses of the unthinking, the emotion-ridden readers of to-day, have showered their gold upon, and flung the palms of praise at the feet of, and wreathed their laurels about the brows of, the wizards of the word: the poets, the novelists (especially the novelists), and the dramatists, and essayists, and false philosophers who have led them astray, out from the ordered, truly human civilization of broken Christendom into the misty wastelands outside the walls of Truth. Belloc no doubt could have done with some at least of the wasted gold; but I think he has never troubled himself to fret after the palms and laurel.

PROPHET AND SEER

Furthermore: Belloc is a seer. How prescient have not some of his speculations proven to be! He never tried to prophesy; but clearly perceiving certain neglected truths which other writers also saw, but not in a way—the Christian way—that would go to their roots; and watching the ways of the world as one who understood them, but who would not soil his mind or heart or soul by following after them; and then using his trained and disciplined thinking powers, based upon immutable principles, and following the hard, clean, undeviating road of logic, Hilaire Belloc has time and again foretold with appalling accuracy some of the disasters which would almost certainly come to pass if enlightened human intention did not, or could not, gain control of some of the current drifts of so-called humanitarian legislation, and economic processes.

For instance: in "The Servile State", written long before the World War, he showed how certain tendencies which ostensibly were directed, in legislation, and in economic theories, at the reforming of obvious social evils, were in reality tending to create a servile class. Modern society, in short, because of these tendencies, was returning toward the ancient condition in which all societies, the Greek, the Roman, as well as the oriental group, formerly existed; for all of them rested upon slavery as the fundamental basis of the State. And to-day there is Russia, and to-morrow there may be Germany, in which the lower millions of the social scale are virtually slaves; or will be slaves if the processes at work are not checked and reversed. And the day after to-morrow the thing may be general in the western world.

Again: Belloc is a true reformer. He has fought in Parliament, and upon the debating platform, and as a journalist, against the manifest evils of his age, and for their curing by the salvific principles of common sense rooted in and supported by the immutable principles of the Catholic faith. "Hilary Bellicose", he has been dubbed, because of the gusto of his fighting. Well, the sturdy Saint Hilary in whose name Belloc was christened was a soldier, and maybe he too fought at times a bit more strenuously than the particular combat warranted, but all his fighting was for the Faith; and so is Belloc's fighting, and he, like his great exemplar, I am sure, would also share his cloak with the poor for whom he has fought all his days, in the name of the Faith.

In fine, again, I say, Hilaire Belloc is one of the great champions of Christendom. What he has accomplished in the field of history in itself has been a gigantic labour, crowned with great, if not yet complete, success; clearing the springs; combating that tremendous conspiracy against the truth which issued from the Centuriators of Magdeburg, and come to its full, overpowering dimensions in England and Scotland; steeping the British people for three hundred years in partizan, perverted views of the Mother of their own culture (as of all European civilization), the Church. Now he has disciples; and allies not of the Faith, yet not prejudiced against it; truth seekers; men who value tradition as well as documents and who have returned to the use of reason in dealing with their most responsible work. For truthful history is only second to religion as the basis of sound education, and honourable social institutions. And among these men Belloc is a pioneer.

TUBORG

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FOOD PROPERTIES OF VEGETABLES

(4500 B.C.) and immortalized as the builder of the Pyramids, was among the first to recognise the true virtues of garlic, for he decreed that all his workers had to eat regularly of it in order to gain added strength and keep in fit condition generally.

Among the ancient Hebrews, despite their repugnance to this food which was designated by them as 'chumin' or 'sum' they consumed it in great quantities. The Greeks also were devotees of this flavoursome food, and Aristophanes thought so much of it that he gave it a prominent place in his immortal play, Lysistrata. The Romans made great use of it as an alimentary antiseptic and tonic, much to the great disgust of the poet Horace. Garlic was also given as an excitant to Roman soldiers. The great Roman physician Galen claimed that the use of garlic was preferred to that of other aromatic condiments.

When the northern conquerers swept over Greece and Rome they made the acquaintance of garlic and they became so enamoured of this tasteful clove that they introduced it to the people of their own countries. It became a favourite with the French, and during the fifth century made frequent appearances in the writings of the poets. Henry IV esteemed it highly and used it frequently. Rabelais made his Pantagruel an addict to it.

As a medicine the great Hippocrates recommended garlic in infectious diseases and particularly prescribed it in intestinal disorders and upsets Pliny and Galen in Rome used it widely for its health-giving properties, and they observed that it was one of the most popular remedies among the labouring classes who regarded it as a panacea for a

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(Continued from Page 18)

great many ills. Dioscorides and Samnonicus, two ancient doctors of note, were great believers in garlic as a cough remedy.

In the 18th century Dr. Fuller again emphasised the value of garlic as a cough medicine, and made a special syrup of garlic juice for this purpose. In the 19th century Dr. Hanin continued to recommend garlic as a medicine of worth, and Raspail, a great French authority, called it the camphor of the poor. Garlic has also been called the poor man's treacle. It was used for several hundreds of years as an "alexipharmic," a sort of medicine to neutralize poisons.

Perhaps the most marked effects of garlic are produced on the intestines. As a worm expeller it has been used from antiquity. Garlic also has been found to have a soothing action on the various forms of diarrhoea, and it is claimed by some that the intestinal flora may be changed by this vegetable.

As a stomachic garlic has been esteemed for many years. Some physicians are of the opinion that excessive stomach acidity may be modified by eating garlic. Some have advocated the eating of garlic for relieving unpleasant sensations associated with the hardening of arteries and high blood pressure

As a further evidence of the worm expelling powers of garlic it is interesting to recall that peasants of Puerto Rico give garlic to their children for lumbricoid worms, and also apply it to the abdomen as a revulsive. They also use it as an inhalant in affections of the lungs.

Garlic has proved to be of value in certain diseases of the chest It has been found to reduce the foetidity of the breath in pulmonary gangrene, Drs. Minchin and McDuffie hae advocated the eating of garlic in tuberculosis of the lungs. Dr. F. W. Crossman once said that if garlic were given in sufficient quantities it was a marvellous remedy in the treatment of pneumonia. This physician used garlic for many years in pneumonia and said that in no instance did it fail to bring down the temperature, as well as the pulse and respiration within 48 hours.

As garlic is an irritant and rubefacient it can be applied with great benefit as a poultice to the chest. Some doctors have advocated giving garlic in boiled milk in some cases of bronchitis and they have obtained good results from this simple procedure. Poultices of garlic applied to the spine have been recommended in infantile convulsions as well as in cases of gastro-intestinal catarrh where the poultice is applied over the abdomen.

Garlic has been proved recently to possess real anti-septic and germ-killing powers. Dr. Lugianni proved that a piece of garlic diluted with water in equal parts hindered the development of cholera bacillus, and that a solution of 1/2 to 1,000 would kill the same bacillus in adults in two minutes. Advantage has been taken of this germ-killing power of garlic by Dr. Minchin in the treatment of erysipelas, a dread skin disease. He used a mixture of fresh garlic juice with twice as much olive oil. He painted this solution two or three times a day over the affected area and obtained very good results.

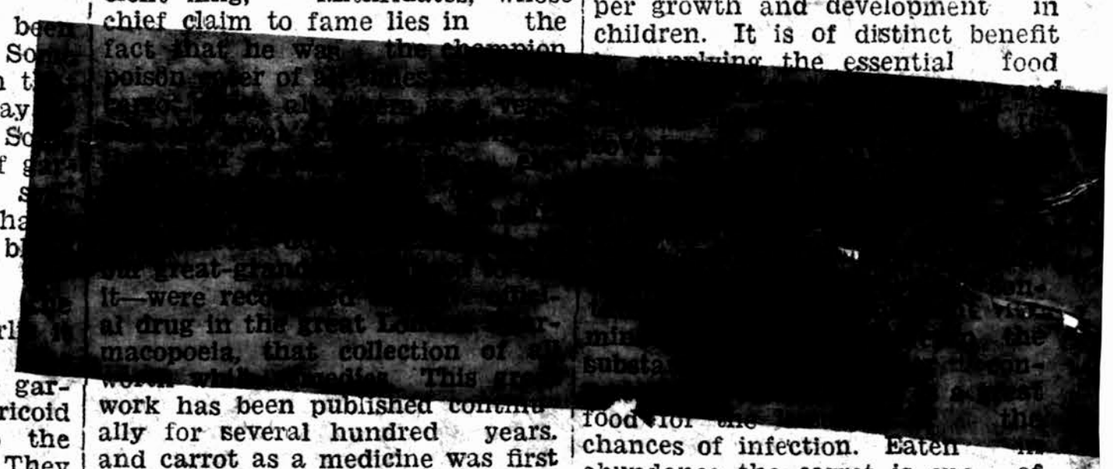
Garlic is one of the most healthful of all vegetables. It should be used more in the daily diet. It can be eaten in great quantities without the least upset to the system. Its odour should not be allowed to prove a drawback.

CARROTS.

Among the most recently accepted vegetables as a distinct health food is the humble garden variety of carrots. As a matter of fact, carrots were always highly esteemed as possessing health giving qualities. The classical writers had quite a great deal to say about the curative properties of carrots. They almost invariably referred to the Cretan carrot and almost entirely to its seeds (fruits).

Around 1651 Culpeper expressed unbounded faith in the health-giving attributes of carrots. It was entirely due to Culpeper that carrots found a very important place in the changing formulas of the great theriacae (antidotes against poisonings of all kinds) from the time of Mithridates of Pontus down to the early issues of the London Phamacopoeia, in which carrots were recommended for compounding antidotes.

Carrots were much thought of by physicians for many years as a valuable antidote against poisons of every description. The ancient king, Mithridates, whose chief claim to fame lies in the fact that he was the champion poison-eater of all times



it—were recorded as official drug in the great London Pharmacopoeia, that collection of [illegible] which [illegible] This great work has been published continually for several hundred years. and carrot as a medicine was first mentioned in the 1809 edition and continued strongly in favour up till the edition of 1851.

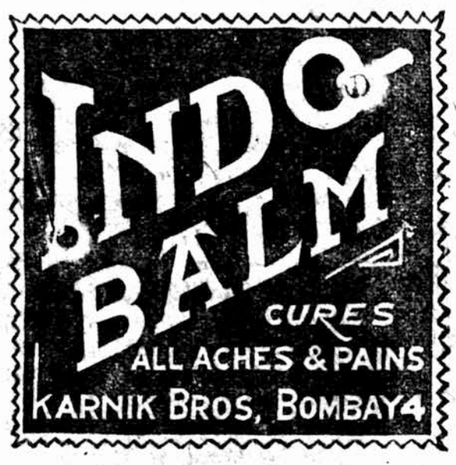
Towards the end of the eighteenth century the roots of the garden carrot were recommended for use as a poultice for suppurating sores, and they seem to have been employed extensively—in fact, so much so that the remedy attracted the attention of physicians. Fresh and juicy carrots were grated and mixed with water to a suitable consistency and applied two or three times a day. It is stated that frequently "cancerous and phagedaenic ulcers" were cured by this means alone and that generally there "was a great amendment to the state of the sore."

This newly discovered use of the common carrot as an external remedy of such pronounced value attracted the attention of Dr. Richard Walker, of Oxford who gave this remedy a great deal of thought, and published an account of his reflections in "Observations on the Remarkable Efficacy of Carrots in the Cure of Ulcers and Sores", in 1806. He followed this up by writing in the "Philosophical Magazine" another article, "Observations on the Remarkable Efficacy of Carrots, under a new mode of application, in the Cure of "Ulcers and Sores". The new mode he adopted was to slice the carrots transversely (not longitudinally, as usually recommended) boil them until quite soft, and then beat to a moist pulp with pestle and mortar.

Dr. Walker's account of his success with the carrot treatment is most impressive. He said that some have thought that the beneficent results were due to the carbonic acid which the sore "imbibed" from the carrots. He thought it was to be ascribed to what he called the "mild anti-putrescent quality of the remedy." In view of the light recently having been shed upon the remarkable activity of 'carotin' (the pigment found in carrots) one wonders whether it has not been here that the "anti-putrescent" properties reside.

While the value of carrots as an external remedy has been highly regarded for many years, it is really its use as a vegetable of definite health-giving qualities that is now attracting attention. Wihin recent years biological chemists and physicians working in research laboratories have been directing their energies in dissecting the vitamins, those very important food accessories. They have even gone further. They have discovered substances which are forerunners of these elements. These are the pre-vitamins. The most thoroughly understood at the present time is carotin, the substance which gives the carrot its colour and flavour, and which contains a great part of essential food qualities of the carrot.

Thus carotin, the very soul of the carrot, can now be obtained as a very real substance. and in pure crystal form. When carotin is taken into the body it is converted by the liver into vitamin A, the anti-infective vitamin—the vitamin which aids greatly in preventing infectious diseases. It is not only of value in preventing infection, but it also promotes proper growth and development in children. It is of distinct benefit [illegible] the essential food [illegible] chances of infection. Eaten [illegible] abundance the carrot is one of the most valuable of all foods.



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CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

There are very few days now remaining in the holding of the Children's Gathering at Hyderabad (Sind). I am glad some of you have actually got ready, but there are still some preparations to be made. I would like to know from you all when exactly you would be willing to leave, and how you would like to go: by boat or by train?

Please, those children who intend and have decided to go will do good by meeting Mr. Shewak Bhojraj, the Organiser of the All-India Children's Association any day excepting Sundays, at his office of the "Radio Talkie and Electric News, 1st Floor, 192 Hornby Road, Fort Bombay 1. There you can settle things personally and decide matters definitely.

I think, we must fix up a date for this purpose—yes, you must meet him before or on Thursday, the 4th April, latest. Then there will be hardly any time to arrange for the concessions, etc. I have every hope you will not delay in this—Please, you should not.

The whole of Sind, of course, has got quite ready for the occasion. There are some photographs of the various branches given in this corner. Apart from these a group is coming from Bhavnagar, and Bombay must send its contingent. Let us not feel cool about the matter any more, thats what I must emphasise again!

* * * *

TEACH THEM TO LIKE WORK

Ask a representative group of successful men and women their opinion about work, and you may possibly be surprised to find that they will all give the same answer—namely, that work is one of the finest things in the world.

Yet it is unfortunately true that a great deal of the unrest and unhappiness amongst young people to-day is due to the fact that they have little liking and no respect for work. Most of them regard it as a necessary evil.

It is impossible to attain success in any career without a certain pride in one's work. Moreover, a good worker is usually fairly contented in mind and healthy in body. He enjoys his leisure hours because they create that contrast which is so necessary to a full and happy life.

It is quite easy to teach children to get the right feeling about work.

They can be given small tasks, and taught to take a pride in them. In encouraging children to have the right ideas about work, *parents are giving them something they will value more and more as they grow up and take their own places in the world.*

* * * *

TO FIND EASTER'S DATE.

Here is a mathematical way to find the date of Easter Day.

Divide the number of the year by by 19, and let the remainder equal A.

Divide he number of the year by 4, and let the remainder equal B.

Divide the number of the year by 7, and let the remainder equal C.

Multiply A by 19 and add 24; divide the result by 30, and let the remainder equal D.

Divide (2 by B) plus (4 by C) plus (6 by D) plus 5 by 7, and let the remainder equal E.

Then Easter Day will be March 22 plus D plus E, or, if this number exceeds 31, it will be April D plus E—9.

It really looks more complicated than it is, as you will find out if you try it for yourself.

Well, remember, we have our Children's Gathering during the next Easter holidays, on the 19th, 20th and 21st April, 1935.

* * * *

THE TAILOR AND THE FAIRIES

(A STORY).

Once upon a time there lived a poor tailor who had five children. Although he worked very hard, and stayed up late at night, he could not work fast enough to buy sufficient food for his children.

This tailor was a kindly man, and had always done what he could to help others, and one night he was rewarded. He had left some cloth on the table because it was getting late and his eyes were beginning to ache. There was just enough material to make one suit, and he had cut it out ready to work on in the morning.

When he had finished his scanty breakfast he went to the table to start his work, and was amazed to find that the suit had already been made. He could not understand his good fortune, but sold the suit at once, and immediately bought enough material for two more suits. Before he went to bed that night he cut out the two suits and placed the material on the table as before, and in the morning there were two suits neatly folded.

They were so well tailored that customers bought them at once, and with the money the tailor was able to provide enough food for his family. Also, he bought sufficient cloth for four more suits. The same thing happened as before.

Little lads at Mirpurkhas also have not failed to form a group of the Balkan-ji-Bari.

In the morning there were four suits, beautifully made. The tailor was curious.

"Who can have been so good to us?" he asked his wife. "I don't know, but we might stay up one might to see," she replied.

That night they both sat up to watch, and as soon as the clock pointed to midnight, in came two little fairies. They did not notice the tailor and his wife, but went to the table and started to work on the cloth. Their fingers worked so quickly that human eyes could not follow their movements. As soon as the suits were made the fairies slipped quietly away.

The tailor was delighted. "I think we should do something for them in return for their kindness," he said. "Perhaps we can make them each a little fairy suit," replied his wife.

So that is what they did. When the little suits were made they were placed on the table, instead of the usual cloth. When the fairies came in and saw the little suits, they danced and sang:

The tailor is a kindly-man,
No more he'll need our aid;
For he is rich and so are we,
And now we're well repaid.

* * * *

NURSERY RHYMES.

(1)

The cock doth crow
To let you know,
If you be wise,
'Tis time to rise.

(2).

Eena, meena, mina, mo,
Catch a nigger by his toe;
If he cries let him go:
Eena, meena, mina, mo.

(3)

If wishes were horses,
Beggars would ride;
If turnips were watches,
I'd wear one by my side.

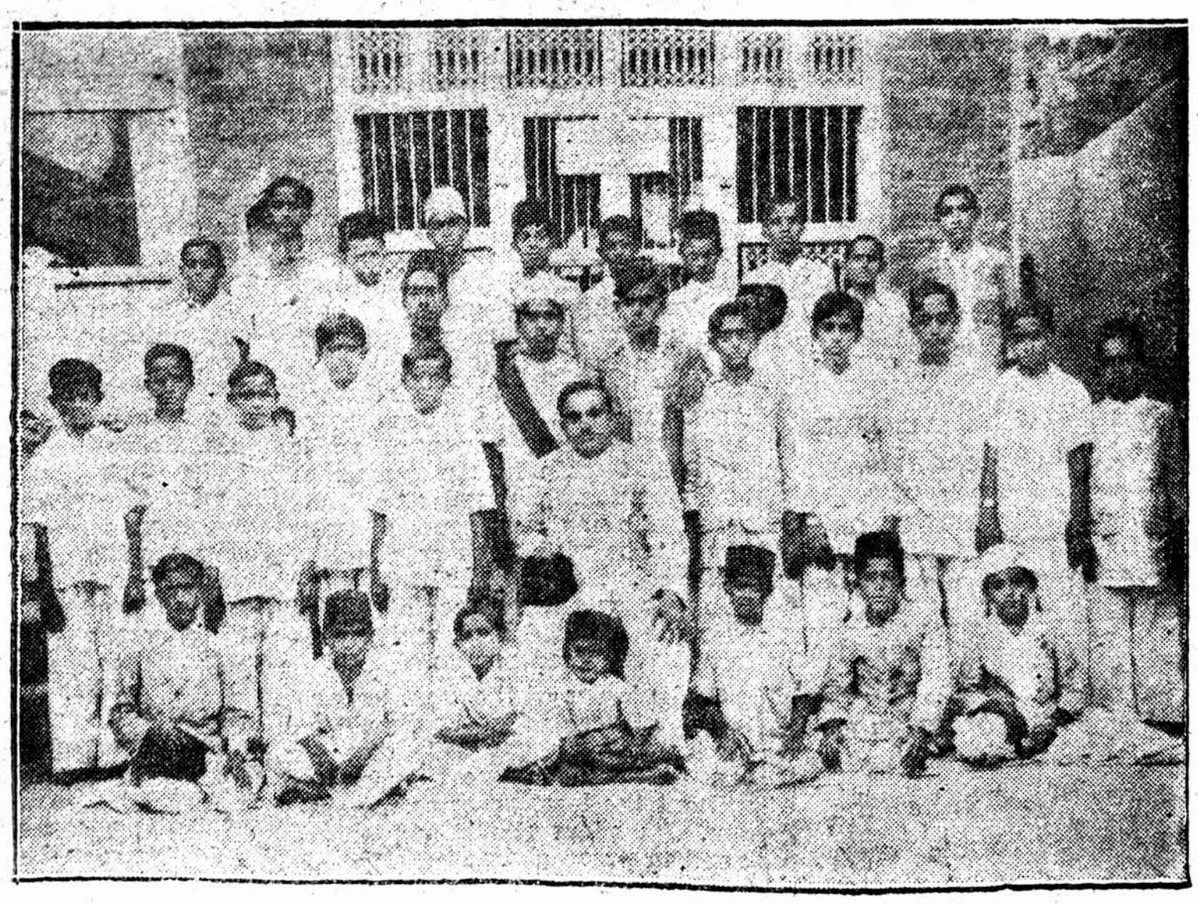
(4)

Cross-patch,
Lift the Ratch,
Sit by the fire and Spin;
Take a cup,
And drink it up,
Then Call your neighbours in.

MAKE THE STARS DANCE!

It would be a surprising thing if the stars started to jerk about instead of sweeping in a slow, orderly fashion across the sky.

Here is a very curious optical illusion which makes it appear that at times a star or a planet



Tando Alahyar is a small village in Sind, but the Balkan-ji-Bari is as active there, if not more than our biggest centre.

will behave in a very strange manner.

The experiment is a very singular one which any one may carry out when the moon is full or nearly so.

As a first step fix the gaze on the moon for a period of about tweve seconds. If the gaze is then transferred to the sky a black circle, representing the impression left on the eye, appears.

Have another long look at the moon, and then at once direct the attention to a star or planet as far away from the shining orb as possible. Get the star just in the centre of the black circle and watch closely.

In a few moments the star starts to move about in a most remarkable manner.

Of course actually the star is not moving at all, and the weird effect is due to the fact that the black circle is continually altering its position.

To prove this look at a white disc on a dark ground and then glance at the ceiling. The resulting black round does not remain in one position, but is continually on the move.

The same thing happens with the impression that the eye receives of the moon, with the singular effect on the behaviour of the stars which has been described.

* * * *

GOLD MOTTOES.

A vain man's motto:
Win gold and wear it,
A generous man's motto:
Win gold and share it,
A miser's motto:
Win gold and spare it,
A profligate's motto:
Win gold and spend it,
A broker's motto:
Win gold and lend it,
A gambler's motto:
Win gold and lose it,
A wiseman's motto:
Win gold and use it.

LOVE IN DIFFERENT PLACES.

In a neighbourhood—
It is courtesy,
In friendship—
It is sympathy.
In a family—
It is tenderness and care.
In business—
It is intergrity,
In distress—
It is mercy.
To our country—
It is patriotism.
To the world—
It is benevolence.

THE MATCH-BOX BATTLE

You can have a match-box battle by fixing with a drawing-pin an ordinary match-box on top of a vesta box. Now put three small corks on top of that and you have your target ship at which you are to shoot.

Each player now makes a small paper dart, and standing at the same distance from the ship, the darts are thrown at the corks, ten being scored every time a dart (which, of course, represents an airplane) knocks over one of the corks.

* * * *

FOR YOUR PARTY

This game will be much enjoyed by all your friends. Choose twenty nursery rhymes, and on twenty cards or sheets of paper write the first two letters of each word in the first line.

If there is only one letter in a word, only that is written. For instance, "Jack and Jill" would be JaanJiweupthhi. Number the cards and pin them up round the room.

Provide each of your quests with pencil and paper and invite them to guess the nursery rhymes. The winner is the one who brings the first correct list to you.

WHY INK CHANGES COLOUR

When we look at an old letter written, perhaps, in the early part of last century the ink is sometimes faded and yellow, although it was black when it was used.

Why has it changed colour? The action of the air and light has changed the chemical composition of the ink.

The blue-black ink we use now, however, will not fade in the same way. It consists of a number of substances, including iron sulphate, which is almost colourless, and the colour is provided by a blue dye. After being used for writing and exposed to the air the iron in the sulphate combines with oxygen in the air and produces a black compound. That is why our bluish ink turns black after a day or two.

* * * *

ODD INTERPRETATIONS

(i) "Smiles" is the longest word in English language because there is a mile between its first and last letter "s."

(ii) "I" is the luckiest of the vowels because it is in the centre of "Bliss," while "E" is in "Htll," and all others in "purgatory."

(iii) The most awkward for a train to start is 12-50 as it is "ten to one" if you catch it.

(iv) An auctioneer's motto is "come when you are bid, and bid when you are come."

SHORT NOTES

I am really very sorry for my being unable to check the last competition entries. So you will please excuse me for not announcing the results this time. I would let you know the prize-winners and also give you new competitions next Sunday, surely!

Many of my sisters and brothers have written to me wonderful letters during the last week. I regret, however, I cannot reply to them here this time. Individual requirements have, of course, been attended to.

Some more children have sent for the forms, which have been despatched to them. But I wonder why some children, who sent for the form previously, have not as yet returned them duly filled in! Is there any difficulty in doing so—then, let me know, please, and I shall try to help you.....

Those children who sent their forms and fees will kindly await the certificates, which will be sent to them by the end of the next week. It is a duty of every child to introduce his or her relatives and friends to this Corner and the Association. Let them also join it, as you have done!

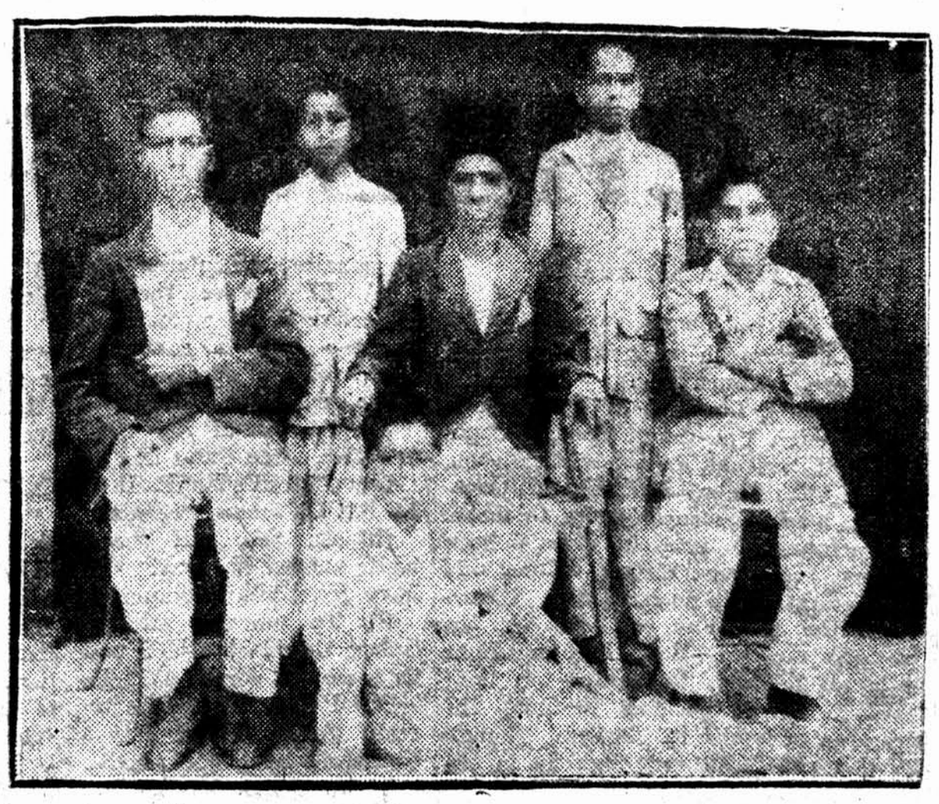
I cannot say why you do not take interest in the Pen-Friends League? Bro. B. S. Mohite of Jalgaon is very anxious to get a friend. Brother, please, write to Bro. Gopal H. Advani, Near Municipal Office, Hyderabad (Sind). I hope, he will prove a very agreeable correspondent. Let me have a list also of others, who want to avail this opportunity of getting friends in various countries through the pen and a postage stamp only.

At the end, I have to say this much only this time, that I shall be glad to be of any service to you: Please do not feel shy to let me know if I can do anything for you?

Address all your communications directly to:—

Dada, "Gulistan,"
Khar, Bombay.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada



Children at Tharushah are d oing their best to keep pace with the Balkan-ji-Bari moveme nt.

One would wonder how Balkan-ji-Bari movement has gone over to a place like Jacobabad. But it has, as you can see here.

It is a joy to see the Sindhi School at Shikarpur—specially their enthusiastic group of the Balkan-ji-Bari.

CHESS

The Moscow Tournament

NOTES AND NEWS.

After the end of the 12th round the following were the principal scores in the Moscow Tournament: Botwinnik 9½, Flohr 8½, Lowenfisch 7½, Lasker 7, Rabinovitch, Spielmann 6½ each, Capablanca, Lilienthal, Romanowsky 6 each. Botwinnik, Flohr, Lasker and Capablanca had adjourned games to finish.

Tournaments held in Russia have always been very strong affairs, and the present one is no exception. Therefore the positions occupied by the younger masters—Botwinnik and Flohr—is a definite indication of their calibre. It is pleasing to note the position occupied by Lasker. Though he did not finish very high up in the Zurich Tournament, we venture to prophesy, we have such profound respect for his ability as a chess player, that he will take a prominent place in the final results, in this tournament. Capablanca seems to have lost his form altogether, though we would not be surprised if he makes a recovery towards the end. He is always a difficult man to beat.

POSITIONS FOR STUDY.

Position No. 19. q3kt2r, 4Kp1, 7k, 6p1, 6Pp, 3b3P, 86B1. White to move and mate in two moves.

Position No. 20. 7B, 8, 8, 8, 1k6, 1P3q2, B4r2, K7. Black to move and mate in two moves.

SOLUTIONS.

Position No. 15. QQ5+.

Position No. 16. KtKt6+ followed by QxBm.

GAME No. 15.

We give below another game from the Moscow Tournament, in which Riumin as white conducted a feeble attack in the Ruy Lopez and lost. Once the initiative passed to Botwinnik, who played black, he made no mistake but pursued a relentless attack to its logical conclusion.

Ruy Lopez. White Riumin, Black Botwinnik.

	White.	Black.
1	PK4	PK4
2	KtKB3	KtQB3
3	BKt5	PQR3
4	BR4	KtB3
5	O.O	BK2 (a)
6	QK2 (b)	PQKt4
7	BKt3	PQ3 (c)
8	PB3	O.O (d)
9	PQ4	BKt5 (e)
10	RQ1 (f)	PxP
11	PxP	PQ4
12	PK5 (g)	KtK5
13	PKR3 (h)	BR4
14	PQR4	PKt5
15	PR5 (i)	KR1
16	PKt4	BKt3
17	KtR2 (j)	BR5
18	BK3	PB4 (k)
19	PB4	BKt6 (l)
20	PKt5	PR3
21	PxP (m)	PxP
22	KtQ2	KtK2
23	KR1 (n)	QK1
24	RKKt1	BR4
25	R2B3	RKKt1
26	KtB1	QB2
27	BQ1	RKt2
28	RQB1	PB3
29	RB2	QRKKt1
30	RKt2	BxP
31	QxP (o)	RxR
32	RxR	RxR
33	KxR	QKt3+
34	KR1	BxB
35	KtXB	KtB7+ (p)
36	KR2	KtxB and wins.

(a) KtxP gives a slightly freer game, but somewhat risky.

(b) Not the strongest. PB3 or RK1 are good alternatives.

(c) KtQR4 to exchange the powerful KB is better.

(d) Many masters prefer this defence to the Ruy Lopez. But it has drawbacks. The KB is locked in, and therefore the Q is obstructed. Besides there is no co-ordination of his pieces. White has complete command over the board, and can choose his own line of attack. (This sometimes proves his undoing, as in the present game, where out of many lines white selects an inferior attack.)

(e) This move though seemingly attractive is not recommended. White has too great a command over the board for any specious counter attack to be successful. KtQR4 is better.

(f) To defend the QP. But PQ5 is better. See Game No. 16.

(g) 12 PxP, KtxP, 13 BxKt, QxB, 14 KtQB3 seems stronger.

(h) In this and the next move white misses his way. QKtB3 would have given him a winning attack.

(i) To prevent KtQR4 and to isolate the black QKtP and QRP, but he seems to forget that his own P is isolated too. These moves are extremely feeble. White has an absolute command over the centre, his pieces have open lines but he has wasted his time in making a demonstration on the Q side whose ultimate result has been the isolation of his QRP.

(j) Threatening PB4 and PB5.

(k) With this move black takes the initiative. Notice how he has released himself from his cramped position at move 8. He threatens PB5.

(l) Threatening QR5.

(m) If KtB3, PxP, 22 KtxP, KtxKt, 23 PxKt, PB5.

(n) KtxKt is the best line.

(o) This renders the Q out of action. 31 BxB, RxR, 32 QxR, RxQ, 33 RxR was worth trying as he had a passed P on the K file.

(p) QKt6 was better by far.

We give another game in which black adopted the same defence as in the game given above, but eventually lost due to correct play by white. It was played at the Bombay Central Chess Association on 2-11-1934, between Mr. M. D. Bilimoria of the Club and Mr. Arulkar, that well-known player, whose younger brother tied for the first prize at Sangli recently.

Ruy Lopez. White Bilimoria, Black Arulkar.

	White.	Black.
1	PK4	PK4
2	KtKB3	KtQB3
3	BKt5	PQR3
4	BR4	KtB3
5	O.O	BK2
6	PB3	O.O
7	RK1	PQ3
8	PQ4	PQKt4
9	BB2	BKt5 (a)
10	PQ5 (b)	KtR4
11	QKtQ2 (c)	PQB3 (d)
12	PQKt4	KtB5
13	KtxKt	PxKt
14	PxP (e)	RB1
15	BR4 (f)	PQ4
16	BKKt5 (g)	KtxP
17	BxB	QxB
18	RK3 (h)	KRQ1
19	PKR3 (i)	BR4
20	QK1 (j)	PKB4 (k)
21	RQ1	PB5
22	RxKt (l)	PxR
23	RxR+	RxR (m)
24	QxP	BxKt
25	PxB (n)	QK3
26	PKt5 (o)	PxP
27	BxP	QxRP (p)
28	BxP+	KR1
29	BQ3 (q)	QR4
30	QB5 (r)	QKt3+
31	QxQ	PxQ
32	BR6	RQ8+
33	KR2	RQB8
34	PB7 (s)	RxP
35	P ‖ Q	RxQ
36	BxR	Resigns.

(a) See note (e) to game No. 15.

(b) With the object of driving the Kt to Kt2, rendering it temporarily out of action.

(c) This is necessary before playing PQKt4. In the Ruy Lopez, when properly timed, the development of the QKt at B3 or Q2 is very strong.

(d) An error which costs a pawn. PQB4 is better.

(e) This passed P wins the game in the end, but white has to abandon control of the centre which subjects him to a strong attack.

(f) The only move to maintain the P, but it weakens his KP.

(g) With the intention of exchanging the Kt to reduce the pressure on his centre. If PxP, PK5, 17 QK2, RK1, 18 PB7, QxP, 19 BxR, RxB, and the white Kt is lost.

(h) If QxP, KtxQBP, 19 QxKP, QxQ, 20 KtxQ, KtxB, 21 KtxB, RxP and the black QBP will win.

(i) Preparing for the end game. The black B commands the queening square. This move forces it to relinquish either that or the pin on the Kt. We think black chose the inferior alternative. Perhaps he thought he had a won game in the centre.

(j) With this move white gains both objects of his 19th move. See note (i).

(k) Black's exploitation of his advantage in the centre cannot be improved.

(l) This move breaks up black's centre.

(m) If QxR, 24 KtxP, PB6, 25 QxP, PxP, 26 BB2.

(n) If 25 QxB, RKB1 followed by PK5.

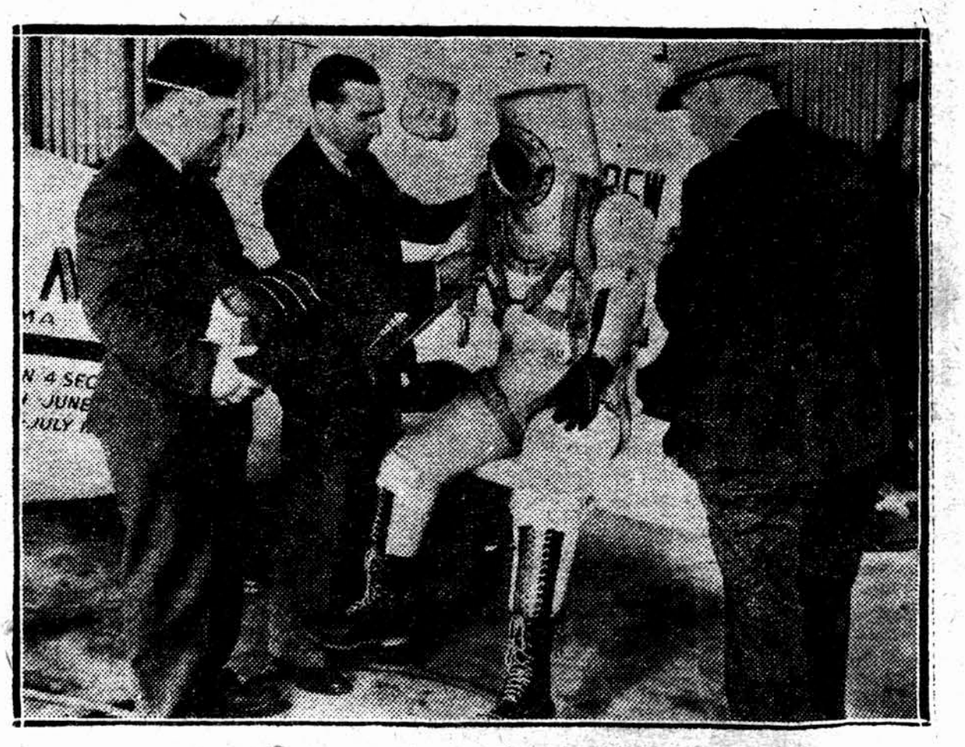
(o) The quickest way to win.

(p) Threatening RQ8m.

(q) A strong move. It prevents the mate at Q1 and forces the black Q to remain on the R file.

(r) With this move white obtains command of the queening square.

(s) PB4 is theoretically better, but the line adopted destroys all hope of resistance.



POST INSPECTS HIS DUMMY "SELF" BEFORE STRATOSPHERE FLIGHT: Wiley Post (left), giving his "other self" a final examination before donning his oxygen pressure suit (second from right) before making a series of test stratosphere flights. Others shown are Guy Ball (second from left), parachute expert, adjusting the 'chute on the dummy; and Billy Parker, veteran Pilot.

A STANDARD OF VALUES ARCHITECTURE AS IT WILL BE

(Continued from Page 17)

old entirely individualistic basis. At the present time we pick among the standards of cars until we get what we want. Some day soon we shall pick among the standards of buildings in much the same way. Some architects are so afraid this will cut into their profession. It will, but only into its narrowness, to open it up to dimensions and possibilities far beyond their wildest dreams.

THE LINE DESIGN

We have always had plenty of standardisation, but unfortunately the wrong kind. What about the rows of workers' houses and the rows of small suburban villas of Victorian times, and what about the ribbon developments of jerry-built houses along the great roads of our own day? Why are these so bad? Largely because architects took no interest in them and this individualistic superiority prevented them from being properly designed. They were like the original "T" model Ford, utilitarian and ugly. But look at the Ford car now. Wherein does the difference lie? Mostly in this. that someone has set to work on the design.

The same will naturally happen to our housing, but we must be clear about this—the design must be fundamental, it must be a mastery of essentials, a mastery of materials, a mastery of the building method, a mastery of processing and mass production, a mastery of improved amenities, and not just a plastering on of ornament as we have done in the past until we were dropped by by wayside as uneconomic. When we have done this, or at least have gone some way in the doing of it, everyone will be wetter housed, better washed, better heated, the health of everyone will be better, and the whole national standard raised. Do not let us be afraid to carry standardisation to the limit. Only in this way can the national living standard be improved, and only in this way the standard of building improved.—"Manchester Guardian."

JOURNALISTS BILL

The Journalists (Registration) Bill, which has been prepared by the Institute of Journalists, has the object of reserving the description of journalist to those whose names are inscribed on a register. This would be recognised by statute and controlled by a body known as the Journalists' Registration Council.

Nothing in the Bill restricts the freedom of the Press, or impairs the liberty of non-journalists to contribute to it.

If you go to Europe this year
Do not
FORGET TO VISIT THE
PARIS FAIR
TO BE HELD
from the
18th MAY to the 3rd JUNE
LAST YEAR
8,000 Exhibitors From 35 different Nations and nearly 2 1|2 Million Visitors attended.
For full particulars apply to
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CALCUTTA.

Canada Launches Jubilee Cancer Fund

The King George the Fifth Jubilee Cancer Fund was launched in Canada by the Governer General, Lord Bessborough, in a country-wide broadcast. The Governer General asked every household in the Dominion to send a dollar or more to Lady Bessborough, who has undertaken to receive contributions.

The fund is to be for Canada and Canada alone, and will be administered in perpetuity by seven Canadian trustees.

Mr. Bennett, the Prime Minister, who spoke after the Governor General, referred to the work of Dr. Banting in discovering the insulin treatment for diabetes, "Possibly some Canadians," he declared, "may, like Dr. Banting, make all mankind his debtor and discover the cause and cure of his relentless foe."

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PUBLIC SCHOOL EDUCATION

Is It An Asset In Life?

There are times when I reflect rather bitterly on the idiotic conventions and traditions that were rammed into me at a public school.

I recollect being beaten for having a room untidy three times a week and persecuted for talking to a boy in another house. And I look back with puzzled amazement on the law which condemned me, six times in seven days, to play a game I could not play, to run round the sewage farm, or to watch for two hours on end some stupid team contest that bored me confoundedly.

And I wonder whether the cumulative weight of so much nonsense so blindly swallowed does not in the long run stamp out of youth all its character and individuality. Whether the public school convention is not responsible for the fact that the proportion of public school boys among the giants in every walk of life is positively pathetic, writes George Edinger in the "Daily Express."

It may be that, as I was taught, a public school training is a great asset in after life all I can say if that a lot of people seem to have got on extremely well without it.

Astonishingly few of our greatest magnates either in industry or commerce ever went through the deadening mould of the public school. Lord Nuffield was sent when a small boy to the little grey stone school at Cowley, in which he now has his private office. Sir Herbert Austin got his education at the grammar school in his native Rotherham. The late Lord Leverhulme had to get what instruction he could, before entering at sixteen into his father's business, at the Bolton Church Institute. Mr. Gordon Selfridge went to the public elementary school at Jackson, in Michigan State, which corresponds to a national school with us.

Sir Isidore Salmon, chairman of Lyons, had a private tutor. The late Lord Northcliffe move from Stamford Grammar School to a private school in West Hampstead. Lord Beaverbrook went to the ordinary public board school at Newcastle, New Brunswick.

And if the public school apologists answer that material success is not the main object in life—and certainly not that of education—it is not hard to challenge them in other fields.

Few heroes in the battlefield of creative thought had the exclusive right to wear any particular kind of tie. The only school frequented by William Blake, the most original genius in our literature, was Parr's school of drawing in the Strand, where there was very little public school spirit to imbibe. Walter Scott learned to read at a dame school, and went on to Edinburgh High School, where he was reported for "an incorrigibly idle imp."

WHERE THEY WERE SCHOOLED.

At the age which most boys first go to their public school Robert Browning had already left the small school in Camberwell which was the only one to which he ever went. William Wordsworth attended various little classes in Penryn and Cockermouth, and little enough he learned at them. Tennyson passed four years at Louth Grammar School, every one of which he hated. Keats went to a small private school in Enfield that has long since vanished away.

Charles Dickens got his instruction at Mr. Jones' Wellington House Academy, in what is now the Tottenham Court-road, and after that at Mr. Dawson's, in Henrietta-street. He has left some vivid impressions in "David Copperfield" of this education, which ended abruptly when, at fifteen, he was pitched into an attorney's office in Lincoln's Inn.

George Bernard Shaw was also earning his own living at fifteen after he had been through a dame's school in Dublin. George Meredith and Thomas Hardy both went to work at sixteen, the former after a very free and easy education in the Rhineland before it was Prussianised, the latter from the local schools in Dorsetshire supplemented by a private tutor.

John Masefield, our Poet Laureate—and few have better deserved the post—had virtually no schooling at all. That most charming of scholars, whose house on Boar's Hill is now gladly visited by the most learned dons in Oxford, spent his boyhood serving before the mast in sundry strange places.

Arnold Bennett went to the middle school at Newcastle-under-lyme H. G. Wells to a small private school at Bromley, in Kent, and then to the grammar school at Midhurst.

Very few scientists have had a public school training. Professor Eddington was at Owens College, in Manchester. Thomas Huxley, perhaps the greatest of British biologists, was himself the son of a schoolmaster. Yet he had in his own words, "two years of a pandemonium of a school" (at Ealing between the ages of eight and ten), and after that "neither help nor sympathy in any intellectual direction till I reached manhood."

PUBLIC SCHOOL SPIRIT.

Lord Lister came from a Quaker school at Tottenham, where the atmosphere was as different from a public school as it could be; Sir James Jeans was modestly educated at home.

If we consider our greatest contemporary musicians we find that Delius halied from the unlikely atmosphere of Bradford Grammar School, that Albert Coates was at a little school at Buckhurst Hill, while Sir Edward Elgar and Sir Henry Wood were both educated privately.

The public school spirit, traditionally contemptuous both of material success and of intellectual ability, is supposed to be particularly stimulating to the man of action. Indeed, the public schools share with the Conservative Party a desire to take all the credit for the existence of the British Empire. Closer examination, however, shows that of pioneer Empire builders the only one who was a public school boy, Robert Clive, was removed from the Merchant Taylors after a very short stay at the request of authority.

Wolfe went to a school at Greenwich kept by a Church of England clergyman. Captain Cook had to pick up a few scraps of learning before his twelfth year from a north country village school in the intervals of scaring crows and minding cows.

Nelson would have been ragged so mercilessly at any public school that his career would certainly have ended at fifteen in a nervous breakdown had he gone to one. Even at the small school which he did attend for a short time at Downham Market, in Norfolk, his highly sensitive and neurotic disposition made sure that his existence should be miserable.

Cecil Rhodes attended the grammar school at Bishop's Stortford, and has the distinction of having done well there—he won a silver medal for reading aloud.

The public school boy who figures most prominently in British Imperial history is Lord North, who went to Eton and contrived to lose us America.

IS IT ADVANTAGEOUS.

In public life a public school education is supposed to be a great advantage. But it is pertinent to remember that Disraeli went to the Unitarian school at Walthamstow. John Bright to the Quaker school at Ackworth, and Lloyd George to Llanstumdwy church school. Both Lord Snowden and the Prime Minister are board school products.

It would be extremely foolish to pretend that no public school boy can be intelligent or that individually and force of character are inconsistent with that particular form of upbringing. But it is a remarkable fact that out of every five public school boys I know who have accomplished something in life, or whose company an intelligent man would seek for preference, three hated their schooldays as bitterly as ever Shelley loathed Eton or Charles Darwin detested Shrewsbury, while the fourth was removed for continual insubordination to constituted authority or accepted tradition, just as Clive was removed from the Merchant Taylors and Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood from Marlborough.

In fairness I suppose I ought to add that both these gentlemen were proudly reinscribed on the old school records, after they had become famous in the great world outside.

THE NEW DEAL AND NEWSMEN

(Continued from Page 21)

ral debate. If the newsgatherers here have such hothouse intellects that they wirher from exposure to the personality of Mr. Roosevelt and to the unprecedentally efficient and extensive publicity organizations that the New Deal has set up, the fault would not seem to lie wholly with the New Deal system.

The gathering and dispensing of news has some of the basic elements of a game between government officials who want to see only praise of themselves in the newspapers, and the newsmen who have hunger for their trade of bringing facts to light. Both sides are supposed to observe the rules of the game.

New Deal Publicity

As a whole the New Deal publicity system does not violate the rules. It would seem to have its good points and its bad. To the extent that it accelerates and aids the gathering of legitimate information, it is a help. To dispense with it would throw everything into confusion and thus result in unintentional censorship and suppression. To the extent that it succeeds in getting exaggerated accounts of New Deal accomplishments before the eyes of the people, it is frequently ridiculous. Its successes in respect are largely temporary, and not much more effective than an exaggerated speech by a government official.

There is a censorship, not due to Mr. Roosevelt's amiable personality or primarily to his press agent system, but to the abuse of it by some departmental chiefs who want to avoid publication of any news unfavorable to the work they are doing.

Yet the news from Washington to-day is just about as good as it ever was.

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Dr. Spengler Raises Scare

BOGEY OF COLOURED RACE REVOLUTION

AGAINST THE WHITE SUPREMACY

In the work "The Hours of Decision," Dr. Oswald Spengler, the noted German historian, author of "The Decline of the West", suggests that the hour of decision has come for the so-called superior white people to take the necessary steps for maintaining their world and race supremacy. This may be the mission of Germany or of some other Nordic people. He feels that, unless this is carried out, possibly Japan or Russia may muster the coloured populations of the world (including those of India and China(to establish world hegemony. Therefore Dr. Spengler's work is nothing more than a scientific sanction of the theory of the "Yellow Peril" presented years ago by ex-Kaiser Wilhelm. It is to be expected that there must be some originality in conclusions derived by the great German historian, writes Taraknath Das in "Unity."

Dr. Spengler is very emphatic in his assertion that people like the Chinese and Indians have no future. He writes:

"Immemorially old 'Fellaheen' peoples such as the Indians and Chinese can never again play an independent part in the world of great Powers. They can change masters, drive one out—but it is only to succumb to another. They will never again produce a form of political existence of their own. They are too old, too rigid and too used up. Even the form of their present rebelliousness together with its aims—liberty, equality, parliament, republic, communism and the like—is without exception imported from Western Europe and Moscow. They constitute objects and war resources for foreign powers, their countries and battlefieds for decisive battles of foreigners, though precisely for that reason they may achieve immense, if transitory importance. Russia and Japan undoubtedly have their eye fixed on the potential uses of these peoples and are working in secret by method which "Whites" neither know nor see.....

COLOURED REVOLUTION.

This sweeping remark about the future of the peoples of India and China may not be correct, because these peoples have survived, in spite of many unfavourable circumstances, and undoubtedly are showing signs of their ability to assimilate some of the best contributions of the Western civilization. If Dr. Spengler's assertion be true, then the theory of "the awakening of the East" has no special meaning.

Regarding the march of coloured racial revolution, the German historian has the following to say:

"Here too the white revolution has since 1770 been preparing the soil for the coloured one. The literature of English Liberals, like Mill and Spencer whose trains of thought reach back into the eighteenth century, supplied the 'world outlook' to the higher schools in India. And thence the way to Marx was easy for young reformers themselves to find. Sun Yat Sen, the leader of the Chinese Revolution, found it in America. And out of it all there arose a revolutionary literature the radicalism of which puts that of Marx and Borodin far into the shade.

There is no doubt that the peoples of the East, specially those of India and China, owe much to western deals of nationalism; and behind the movements for national assertion, there is the spirit of accepting the best of the West. This is the most hopeful thing regarding the possibility of better understandng between East and West. In the re-assertion of the awakened East, we do not see any inevitability of a clash between the so-called white and coloured peoples. However, Spengler sees the serious menace of coloured race revolution, and asks:

The great historical question is whether the fall of the white powers will be brought about or not. And this point of overwhelming unity of resolve that has formed itself may well give us something to think about. What resources of spiritual and material power can the white world really muster against this menace? (p. 218)."

WHITE ENTENTE.

He answers the question by saying that the white peoples will have to forget their differences, and even class distinctions, and face the struggle in a war-like manner. He characterizes this spirit as the "Prussian Spirit" which may be found not only in Germany, but in all lands among special types of individuals who are coming to consciousness. (p. 220). The author concludes the [illegible] to his [illegible]inate decision regarding the great problem of a coloured race revolution" against the whites. He asserts:

"In the presence of these, the little aims and notions of our current politics sink to nothing. He whose sword compels victory here will lord the world. The dice are there ready for this stupendous game. Who dares to throw them? (p. 230)."

To Spengler, life is war, and the rise and fall of nations are inevitable things. His conception of the "decline of the West" and "the coloured race revolution" forces him to the conclusion of an inevitable struggle. Future history cannot be foretold with mechanical accuracy, and there is an element of idealism in the history of evolution of man. Therefore, one is tempted to disagree with the thesis of Dr. Spengler that struggle for supremacy on a "racial basis" is inevitable. We agree with him that "the supreme hour for decision" has come; and the decision should be for co-operaton between the powerful "white peoples" and the awakening peoples of the East, of so-called "coloured races."

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DOUBT

(Continued from Page 12)

her way to and from school she discreetly scanned the faces of the passersby; at home she kept a look out from one of the front windows. But her eyes never found what they were seeking.

Some time later, the Mahila Mandal announced another public meeting. They were still four days when Shraddha was informed of it and these four days she spent in preparing her speech. She laboured hours over it. There was not a word she had not carefully chosen and not a sentence she had not racast and improved again and again before accepting it finally. When the speech was ready she rehearsed it over and over again in her room, with the bed, the toilet-table and the pictures as her audience. The audience was singularly quiet in its appreciation but Shraddha herself was ecstatic at least over the prerоration. How true and deep the sentiments and thoughts it contained! How forceful and inspiring the ending! How sweet and musical the flow of language! What a magnificent finale!

The day and the hour arrived; Shraddha entered the hall in a state of high nervous tension. She was torn between hope and fear. The tremendous cheers which greeted her and the requests for her speech soothed her and the requests for her speech soothed her nerves just a little. She cast a hurried glance over the crowded audience. The dark young man was standing in a corner at the back. Shraddha's heart leapt up in her bosom. She almost forgot the rest of the audience; they were just so many lifeless statues, no better than the audience in her bedroom. The dark young man, she thought, was the only human member of that crowd. and it was to him that her speech was addressed. She sought for his appreciation alone; the loud cheers of the rest of the audience were but meangless noise to her.....

SHRADDHA was returning home after the meeting and the dark young man was evidently trying to overtake her. She was aware that her speech that evening was even more warmly appreciated than on the previous occasion and she was eager to know what "he" thought of it. She slowed down her pace a little and the young man soon caught her up. He walked a little distance by her without saying anything. At last he gathered sufficient courage to stammer out:

"Excuse me, it was a splendid speech, that of yours; I thought I might congratulate you."

"Thank you ever so much; it is very kind of you to say so".

"No, believe me, you spoke wonderfully. I wish there were a few more who could tell the people so straightforwardly and so effectively how false our social gods are. I wonder how long we must bow to this false god of caste and untouchability. Perhaps I am particularly interested because I too happen to be an untouchable. I am a "Chamar" by caste. My father was an orderly in the office of the Inspector of Schools here. Thanks to his kindness and influence I was admitted to a school and I have been struggling hard ever since to keep my place. At first even the School masters refused to touch me or let me get near them. It is not quite so bad at the University but the boys still avoid me though I have been a couple of years with them now.

"It is a shame that the accident of birth should so absolutely determine the course of one's life. It should rather be character and one's deeds which should entitle one to be called a gentleman or a lady."

"So I gathered from your speech. Otherwise I wouldn't have had the courage to speak to you like this."

"You perhaps don't know who I am." Shraddha was afraid that the young man had perhaps mistaken her for a well-born lady.

"Oh yes, I know all about you. I would feel it an honour if you would introduce me to your mother".

"Certainly. Mother would be delighted to meet you. What name may I say?"

"Bhagat Ram".

(To Be Continued.)

PARADE OF EVENTS

A revolutionary groping after a new order of things was evident all along the line. Radical fashion changes in clothing for men, in counterfeit money, in alimony broke out; novel reorientations in the matter of teeth, snowstorms and whooping cough appeared. The new rainbowish styles for men will build a colorful world, it was thought, filling the streets with males dressed like glowing sunsets. There are to be three-color suits; blue evening clothes, blue derbies, blue opera hats.....The latest thing in counterfeits are marked five dollars on one side and one dollar on the other. Though somewhat more difficult to pass than the traditional counterfeit, they nevertheless reveal an artistic yearning after new and untried forms of expression.....Alimony for husbands is provided for in a bill to be introduced in the Georgia legislature. If passed, it will pave the way for laws enabling husbands to use for non-support.....A baby appeared with two teeth at birth the first infant, it was said, ever born with a toothache.....A man of eighty-three cut a new tooth while his seventy-nine-year-old wife was whooping with whooping coubh...A twenty-four-inch snow storm fell on the Sahara desert. An old song must be revised—Til the ssnow on the desert grows warm.".....A New Jersey seacoast town had only one birth in 1934. It was the lowest number of births in the town's history. A A decline of population was feared. .....In New England a man named Sauer stole sugar.....Worldwide sale of Arizona cactus was reported. Cactus consciousness may develop new advertising: "Say it with Cactus. Send your stepmother a bunch of cactus on Step-Mother's Day".....Hey Long would not join the League of Nations at this time, it was felt. A non-aggression pact, a sort of American Locarno, guaranteeing independence to Mississippi and Arkansas, was deemed possible .....No more Ward Line ships were sunk.

"I GUARDED KINGS"

(Continued from Page 9)

ents a visit, and preferring to appear without an escort, had slipped quietly away.

I had no idea where he was staying, but found out that he intended to address a meeting at Inverness.

To Inverness I went by the next train.

It was nearly midnight, when, tired and hungry, I arrived at Inverness railway station. I tramped across the platform towards a group of porters and inquired if any knew where Mr. MacPherson was staying overnight. "You must have heard of him—he is well known round here," I insisted.

Och aye! They had heard o' him! But none of them could tell me where to find him. At last one said he would ask the station-master.

After a few minutes back, he came—with him the station-master, half-dressed and concealing his nightshirt under an overcoat.

"What is it ye're after, the noo?" demanded the station-master—his Scottish mind filled, had I but known it, with lurid newspaper accounts of the Irish terrorists' hatred for Mr. MacPherson. "What's yer business?" he said, suspiciously.

It was not my intention to reveal my identity. I told him as civilly as I could, that I had particular reasons for wanting to see Mr. MacPherson.

"I don't know that I ever heard o' him!" said the station-master. This was quite clearly a lie. He obviously did not want to give me information.

"Very well, I will ask elsewhere", I replied, and turned to leave the railway station, when—

"Bide a wee, mon! Bide a wee while!" exclaimed the station-master, in his broad accents. "I'm thinkin' maybe I can help ye after all. Come with me."

He led the way to his office

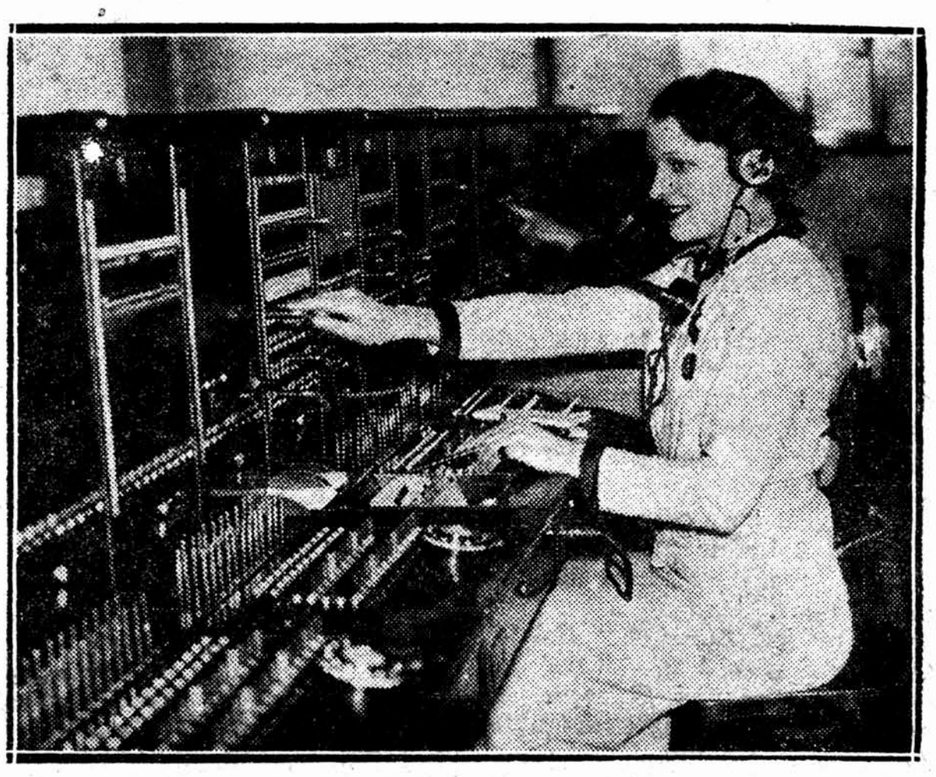

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Photo Shows:—Miss Edna Barfoot at work in Tulse Hill telephone exchange.

stood back and beckoned me to enter. Then as I passed through the door, he gave me a kick that sent me flying into the room!

The door slammed behind me! I was a prisoner!

I was weary from far travel. I was hungry. I needed a bath and sleep. And now I had been violently assaulted and flung into a temporary cell! "Damn the man!" I exploded—and added a few choice expletives for good measure to relieve my feelings!

I kicked the door. Locked. I tried the windows. Shuttered and barred. There was nothing for it, but to wait and see what happened.

Fifteen minutes later a key turned in the lock. I looked up to see the old station-master extending a quivering finger at me. Behind him loomed a police inspector and two constables.

"There he is—the villain!" cried the station-master. "Arrest the blackguard!"

As they tramped into the room, I saw what had happened. I had been mistaken for an Irish gunman "looking" for Mr. MacPherson with murdtrous intent. I could quite understand that a general order must have been circulated by the railway companies that when the Chief Secretary for Ireland travelled, any suspicious characters should be notified to the local police.

Angry as I was, I could appreciate the humour of the situation. I, the man responsible for the Minister's life, seized as a would-be assassin! It was rich—too rich for even my peevishness. I threw back my head and began to laugh.

But the others did not share the joke. They glowered at me in disapproval. The constable closed in ominously, thrusting grim faces towards mine.

"Stop that! Who are you?" snapped the inspector.

I was nearly helpless with mirth by this time. "Inspector—B-Brust! Special Branch, Scotland Yar-rar-hard!" I gasped out, and roared again.

This time they joined in—but theirs was derisive laughter. They did not believe a word I said.

"What proof have you?" sneered the Inspector.

I fumbled in my pocket, produced my warrant card. He stared, and raised his eye-brows. The sneer began to wobble.

I thrust various letters and documents upon him. The sneer faded altogether. His jaw dropped in surprise. Then—

"How do you do, Inspector?" he said, courteously, shaking my hand.

The station-master nearly collapsed with fright!

"A fine thing you've done!" said the Local Inspector, with mock severity to him. "Do ye realize ye've had the audacity to kick the lower part of the back of an important officer from Scotland Yard itself? And not only that but actually placed him under arrest? By the Lord, man, I'm glad I'm not in your shoes! They'll string ye up on the gallows in Edinburgh Tollbooth for that!"

"Ah'm sorry—Ah thought——" muttered the station-master.

But I was off again, and the inspector could not contain himself either. He let loose a deep guffaw. The constables rumbled hearty accompaniment. And the poor station-master breathed again.

He was a wise man. He did not waste time in wordy apologies. He looked at us with a shame-faced grin, raised his hand to his mouth, and made the motion of swallowing.

"A wee drop o' whisky", he hinted, "after the journey?"

"The very thing," I smiled.

The local Inspector said it was the very thing, too.

The local constables grinned at each other and said they thought it was the very thing, also.

So out came a bottle, and we all had a nip to keep out the cold. Then we had another nip to celebrate our meeting—and the station-master helped himself to an extra tot for the sake of his nerves, which were still badly shaken.

I was still smiling when at last I located the missing Minister at his hotel and told him the whole story.

He sat back and simply roared with glee, holding his sides. "And serve you jolly well right, Brust!" he declared, when he could speak again. "Hounding one of His Majesty's Ministers about the way you do! By Jove! I wish I had been there to see the old fellow apply his boot! It must have looked marvellous!—" and he did not stop chuckling for quite a long time.

(To Be Continued.)

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DID AKBAR HAVE A CHRISTIAN WIFE?

(Continued from Page 11)

bassy returned even emptier than they had come.

Cochin Merchant

But despite this, the Ambassador was very grateful to Dona Juliana of whom besides her portrait he left the following account probably furnished by herself. It runs:

" "For the unusual services and favours granted to this Embassy, we have to thank Dona Juliana, a lady whose person and history requires a special description. Her father Agostino Dias D'Acosta was a leading burgess and merchant of Cochin at the time that city was taken by the Dutch. After that for him unhappy event, he went to Goa and from thence to Bengal. Later he went to Agra and was appointed Mansubdar and eventually Court Physician to the Prince Alam Shah Bahadur. A short time before the imprisonment of that Prince by his father Aurungzebe, Don Agostino met his death at the Siege of Golconda, after which his daughter was appointed to be Governess to the Seraglio of the Emperor.

Her assiduity and the help given by her to that unhappy Prince during the nine years of his imprisonment brought her great honour after his release and restoration to estates and honours by his father. Since then she has been called Khanum and received a monthly income of Rs. 2,500 a month with a great many servants free, both male and female. After the Prince came to the throne she was favoured with an increase of income to Rs. 6,500 a month and a rank equal to that of a 'regular' wife of the Emperor, with the special favour of having in her train, two elephants bearing red flags with White Crosses in the centre, whenever she went abroad."

She had command of all the Christians whom she engaged and dismissed at her will. They numbered over 200 being mostly gunners, artificers and engineers of whom the chief, John Velho (her nephew) received Rs. 3,125 a month. She was the Oracle of the Emperor, of the Princes, and all the Amirs, and, without accepting presents from any, was helpful to all and therefore greatly beloved by all. It was said that, when the Emperor fought against his brother Azam Tarra she was seated beside him on his elephant and when he was discouraged exhorted him to stand and look the enemy in the face with the assurance that she and all the Christians had prayed through the night that he would gain the victory which she was certain of.

Unique Honour

This having come to pass the Emperor bestowed on her the title of Fidwai Dnegoo Juliana, meaning "Juliana devoted to Prayer." She received many more titles of honour from the Emperor, but on her Persian seal bore only this Juliana Fidwai, Bahadur Shah, meaning Juliana, the devoted of Bahadur Shah, Shah Alam. After the death of the Emperor Bahadur Shah, she wished to leave the Court but the new Emperor and all the Christians at Court united to persuade her to remain in her office. She was, at this time (1712) five and fifty years of age and in ascendancy and influence at Court a second "Madame de Maintenon." The Embassy narrative closes here but from other sources we learn that the new Emperor conferred on Juliana the unique honour of the hereditary right of placing the crown on the head of the Mogul Emperors.

She does not appear to have been married but a niece or grandniece was married to the Chevalier Gentil, a French adventurer of importance in the service of the King of Oudh in the year 1760. She owned much land around Delhi and for many years a large garden near Delhi was known as the Lady Juliana's Garden. Her death is thus noted in the Tarik-i-Mahomed (Court Chronicle) for 1734.

"In the month of July died Lady Juliana, a Feringhi woman, a doctor and favourite of Shah Alam in the 77th year of her age. In her life she was greatly beloved and at her death lamented by all." Chevalier Gentil in his Memoires gives a brief notice of Dona Juliana, in which he says that she was a pure blooded Portuguese which was quite possible for in those days there were still a number of domiciled Portuguese who had avoided intermarriage. The fact that she was accorded the status of a regular wife may also have helped to confuse matters as it shows that there actually was a Mogul Emperor who acknowledged a European Portuguese wife. But even then there is more than 100 years difference in dates.

MYSTERY LAND OF NEPAL

(Continued from page 10).

time when this car festival takes place. The car festival at Patan is a most remarkable one and is attended by a large crowd. Among other car festivals the Kumari car festival was inaugurated by King Jaya Prakash Malla and on this occasion a girl is chosen and given a pension annually. She is chosen as the representative of Goddess Kali. This girl is taken in procession through the streets of Khatmandu. The car festival of Ganesh is also celebrated with splendour.

In Nepal there are some Hindu temples which are very well preserved. Of these the most remarkable are those of the four Narayanas—Changu, Ishangu, Bishnagu and Sesh. Situated at a distance of nearly eight miles from Khatmandu the temple of Changu Narayan is in the words of Mr. Percy Brown without doubt the riches of all the Nepalese pagodas in carving, colour and embossed metals'. It is on a steep hill which can be ascended by a flight of steps "The most striking feature of the shrine is the richly carved and brilliantly painted triple doorway of wood at the entrance which is guarded by two large and imposing stone elephants posing on pedastals, in front of it. On two sides of the temple there are two stone pillars, one with a coiled serpent at the base supporting a huge brass chakra or the disc of Vishnu, the other rising from the back of a monster tortoise and crowned by a metal conch shell or Shankha. On the former there is an inscription bearing the date corresponding to 496 A.D. and recording a donation to the God Changu Narayan made by Queen Rajyavati on the occasion of a great victory" The temple of Sesh Narayan stands on the slopes of a hill. In front of the god there is a huge figure of Garuda (vehicle of God Vishnu) in a kneeling posture.

MORE GODS THAN MEN

Visitors to Nepal generally never fail to see Gosainthan and Muktinath. The former is several days' journey from Khatmandu and lies in the snowy regions of the Himalayas. "Here there is a 'kundu' or lake in the centre of which lies a huge unhewn rock. It is in this rock that pilgrims fancy they can trace the figure of the real Narayan reclining full length upon his bed of serpents. Tradition says that the tarn was formed by three streams of water which gushed forth when Nilkantha or Mahadev in order to quench his burning thirst repaired to the Himalayas and struck his trisul or tridunt into the mountain side. This perhaps explains the origin of the name Trisul Gandak a river nea Gosainthan. Representations of this lake with the figures of the deity lying in the centre are to be found at Buda Nilkantha and Balaji."

The name of Muktinath generally thrills every Hindu heart with a feeling of pride and devotion and there is a belief among the Hindus that those who visit the shrine here will be expiated their sins. The shrine of Muktinath is situated by the side of a pool which is fed by one hundred and eight springs.

It is rightly said of Nepal that 'there are as many shrines as houses, as many gods as men'.

NEGRO AND THE NEW DEAL

Speaking on the topic, 'Has the Negro Profited by the New Deal?", at the monthly forum on January 27 of the Laymen's Union in New York City, Elmer A. Carter, of the staff of the National Urban League and editor of "Opportnity" denied that the New Deal has brought any appreciable betterment in the fundamental status of the Negro in the United States. The same discriminations are in force to-day that were in existence before the NRA, the same wage differentials the same system of exclusion, explicit or tacit, from various types of industry, the same personal insecurity. However, in Mr. Carter's opinion, certain definite benefits to Negroes have accrued as a direct result of the New Deal. In the CCC camps, for instance, 65,000 coloured youths have been employed, who have sent home to their families over 7,000,000 dollars. Even if spread very thin, this sum will have some effect on Negro domestic conditions. While individual localities have discharged Negroes in favour of whites seeking job—the aim of the Blue Shirt agitation—there is no ascertainable proof that this has taken the form of a wholesale practice. Garment workers in New York have taken on 5,000 coloured men and women. Through FERA, thousands of Negro students have been enabled to continue their education; hundreds of coloured school teachers have been employed; while opportunities have been opened for Negro relief and social workers in a great number of localities. Under the AAA, Negro farm owners have actually benefited. While enabling a heartless policy to be pursued towards Negro tenant farmers, the AAA may in the end prove a benefit to the rural Negro by taking him out of tenantry and peonage, and placing him in the class of the agricultural wage earner.

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The makers of Listerine Tooth Paste recommend Pro-phy-lac-tic Tooth Brushes.

E-55

LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE

... AND IT MAKES THE BREATH SWEETER

VIENNA CALLING

(By M. P. SINHA.)

Mr. M. P. Sinha is a prominent Congress worker of Bihar who lost his voice, while being detained as a prisoner in the Central Jail of Hazaribagh.

He recently returned from Vienna after completely recovering his voice. His disease was diagnosed as the "paralysis of vocal chords.

Vienna is one of the most interesting and important cities in the world for tourists, as well as for patients. What city in the world can supply greater interest to the medical science than the capital of Austria. Few countries can boast of a city like Vienna. The Viennese are affable and hospitable. Vienna has been described as a city, expressing all that is best in the intellectual and artistic life of Europe. Whatever opinion there may be as to that proud claim, Vienna stands high in the estimation of tourists who have studied its famous art collections, admired its academies and institutes, enjoyed its musical and dramatic festivals, toured the districts in which it is so picturesquely situated and whose lives have been saved by the Viennese doctors.

Vienna is the fourth largest city of Europe, and one of the most important traffic centres. It is also one of the healthiest of resorts, and the pure air and sunshine make it a most attractive city to visit. Its elevated position, the proximity of the mountains and the flowing stream all contribute to render its climate exceedingly healthy. Even in summer, weather there is generally enjoyable. The bracing climate has a tonic effect particularly on nervous people, for even in the centre of town, the atmosphere remains unpolluted by smoke and soot.

Vienna has established a reputation for best medical aid. The medical science has reached perfection in this city. No one can deny the fact that Vienna has produced and is producing the best medical brains in the world. It is the general opinion in Europe that even England is fifty years backward in facilities for medical aid. There are expert doctors and they do miracles. They consider themselves as servants of humanity. Every second of a minute they utilise in doing research works for the welfare of humanity. This is one of the most important reasons why Vienna attracts so many students and patients from different parts of the world.

FACILITIES FOR INDIAN STUDENTS.

In comparison with other countries, the fees of the Viennese doctors are low. The first grade doctors who are professors in the University of Vienna charge as their consultation fee from 50 to 80 Austrian shilings, equivalent to Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 at their houses, and just the double of the amount at the patients' houses. After diagnosis, they make good concession for the full course of the treatment. For operations like appendicitis, they charge only 300 to 500 Austrian shillings i.e. about Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 only. This amount also includes the daily visit of the Surgeon who operates, till the patient is cured. Generally, the first grade surgeons like Professor Isel Berg who is said to be the father of modern surgery, Professor Lawrence, Prof. Rantchi and others like them, hardly get time for ordinary operations. They are always busy with major operations of brain and heart. The operation generally takes place either in sanatoriums or hospitals. The charges of the sanitoriums and hospitals are very moderate. Every professor who is the head of a department has got his own Clinic under the control of the State. The state provides all possible facilities to these professors for research work and to the students of the foreign countries. The professors also take keen interest in foreign students. These professors feel special delight in giving all facilities to Indian students.

GALAXY OF DOCTORS.

These are the names of the some of the doctors who are supposed to be the best medical men in the world.—Iselberg (the father of the modern surgery), Prof. Lugar (the great Internist), Prof. Naumann (the renowned T. B specialist), Prof. Lawrence (general surgeon), Prof. E, Forschel (the specialist of voice disturbances who has cured me) Prof. Meller (the best man in the world for eye trouble), Prof. Eppingar (the specialists of liver complaints Prof. Haus, Prof. Rantchi, Prof. Finsterer, Profs. Hajack, Wagner Jausegg, Potzel, Drs. Warseley and Hoff. Besides these men, there are a lot of other international figures. The names I do not remember. There are no general physicians as in India. Every doctor is a specialist of a certain disease, and he is a master of that subject. Specialist of liver refuses to treat a patient of other intestinal diseases; but on the other hand, he sends the patient to the right man. All the doctors speak the English language, so that patients of all countries do not feel any difficulty in explaining their ailments. But for the students, it is bettter to learn the German language, because almost all the medical books are in the German language. A regular student cannot study without knowing German language.

LIVING IS CHEAP.

Living at Vienna is very cheap, rather cheaper than Bombay. A middle class man can live for Rs. 125 to Rs. 150 per month comfortably. It is always good to stay at Vienna with a private family. There are also good hotels and Pensions. The prominent Hotels are Bristol, Imperial, Grand, Hotel De France, Metropole and others. The important Pensions are Pension Atlanta, American, Fisher, and Pension Athen. The Pensions are cheaper than the Hotels. Either in families or hotels or pension, special attention is paid to the comforts of the passengers. For a short stay i.e. for a week or fortnight, it is very difficult to get accommodation in a family. There are also sanitariums for the patients, but they are very costly. There are a number of good vegetable restaurants. Plenty of good fruits are always available.

TRAVEL FACILITIES.

Travellers can also go to Vienna by aeroplane. It takes 8 days from Karachi to reach Vienna. The fare is about £95 for single journey ticket. In my opinion, it is not advisable for a patient to travel by air.

In Vienna, there are many Indian students. They are very helpful to the new comers and located in the Hotel De France Schottenring, Vienna. The President of this Association is Dr. Muzaffar Ali and Secretaries are Dr. Katyar and Mr. Gairola. They feel delight in rendering all possible help to travellers and patients. They give all informations regarding medical treatment and doctors, free of any charge.

Travellers and patients should be careful, because there are many human sharks (Indian sharks also). It has become their business to cheat new comers.

Dr. Ansari of Delhi is very well-known at Vienna. All the great doctors of Vienna have great regard for him.

Viennese are very much interested to know about India; so it is the duty of every Indian to give them reliable information. In the interest of India, it is advisable that the post graduate students of medicines must go to Vienna for higher studies. Many facilities are available in the University of Vienna to the Indian students. I am not in favour of sending regular students for degrees

Ask for DOUBLE-POTENTS

A fine non alcoholic stimulant and tonic, this latest Double-Potent "ASGANDHRA" contains liquid glucose, Avoleum A. Vit., Saw Palmetto, etc., and makes an excellent tonic for Diabetics, Epileptics and those suffering from Kidney and Liver troubles. It is also a nervine stimulant with an elegant taste for either sex.

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"You surely don't approve of your husband joining this secret society?"

"Ah, I don't know—he talks very plainly in his sleep."

* * * *

Manager. "Have you seen the cashier this morning?"

Clerk: "Yes, he came in without a moustache, and borrowd the raiway time-table".

* * * *

The society beauty was just leaving the hotel where she had stayed for the past year.

"There is my address", she said to the clerk, "but if any letters come from a tall, dark man, throw them in the waste-paper basket."

* * * *

"You never told me, dear", said Mrs. Jones, "what was your real reason for giving up drinking".

"Well", said the husband, after some hesitation, "it was like this. The last time I came home tight your mother was here. I saw two of her, and the shock cured me".

* * * *

Dear Old Lady (to booking clerk): "I don't know if it's Aberstynthy or Aberstrynthly I want, but my sister, who lives there, will be on the platform to meet me".

* * * *

The golf pro. had taken on the task of instructing wealthy member in the elements of the game, and gave a preliminary lecture, winding up with: "Now, are there any questions you want to ask before we start on the swing?"

"Yes," said the beginner, promptly; "do you know vere I can buy golf balls 'olesale?"

* * * *

A reporter from London was interviewing the oldest inhabitant of the village, who had just completed his century.

"And have you ever been married?" asked the newspaper man.

"Married?" exclaimed the hale and hearty old man. "Married? I should think I have, Four wives I've had—and, what's more, one of them was a good 'un".

* * * *

The honeymoon pair were nearing the close of their holiday. They had visited all the sights. They were a little tired of each other's company, though unwilling to acknowledge it.

At last, in a moment of excessive boredom, the wife exclaimed: "Wouldn't it be delightful to see a friend!"

"Yes," said the husband, with a deep sigh; "even an enemy".

* * * *

An American died and went to Heaven and promptly began to boast about the glories of his native land.

"Do you know", he told a group of spirits, "that at Niagara Falls eight billion cubic feet of water flow over the cliffs every second!"

"Poof!" said Noah, scornfully. "Dewdrops!"

* * * *

A married couple were knocked down by a motor-car. The car dashed away. The police arrived and found the couple bursting with indignation, especially the wife.

"Do you know the number of the car?" asked the police.

"Yes," replied the husband; "by a strange coincidence the first two numbers formed my age and the second two the age of my wife."

"John," said the wife, "we'll let the matter drop."

* * * *

It was a London bohemian who made the most classic remark ever heard at Vine Street. During a week of celebration—he is wiser nowadays, and keeps off it—he found himself in that famous police station no fewer than three times. On the third occasion he caught the inspector's eye and asked blandly: "Any letters?"

The inspector, stiffling a grin, said, No."

"Then give me my key", said the prisoner; "I'm off to bed!"

* * * *

In the train from Plyfouth to London a man was speaking to an American girl who was paying her first visit to this country.

"I think your English countryside is lovely," she said, "but your cattle seem much smaller than ours."

The man replied facetiously, "That is to make milking easier—to have them nearer the ground."

"Say," said the girl, earnestly "aren't you Britishers tricky?"

* * * *

Two friends were having a drink in their club. Presently a member entered in sombre garb.

"I say, old man" said one, "I believe that's the Bishop of—"

"I bet you half a crown you're wrong."

"All right; I'll go and ask him."

He went up to the soberly-dressed man and asked: "Excuse me, sir, but aren't you the Bishop of—? It would settle an argument if you would tell me."

The stranger eyed him balefully. "What—business is it of yours?"

The other retreated hastily and returned to his friend.

"He won't tell me," he said sadly; "so now we shall never know."

* * * *

Another Clan—Foreman—are you a mechanic?

Applicant—No, I'm a McCarthy.

* * * *

Dear Old Soul! "But, doctor, if this is going to make me ten years younger, how do I stand about my old age pension?"—Humorist.

* * * *

Bella; "Your Mr. Robinson is good-looking but I don't care for his ways".

Phyllis: "Never mind his ways, my dear—think of his means!"

* * * *

Deacon Grubbins—When I was young it was considered a sin to dance!

Miss Flusher—Only that! The way some people dance now is a crime!

* * * *

Tired Worker—Boss, is you got a man on your book named Simpson?

Boss—Yeah. What about it?

T.W.—Well, I'se dat man. boss; I jest thought you had put down Samson.

* * * *

The coloured preacher was describing the "bad place" to a congregation of awed listeners.

"Friends," he said. "you've seen this here melted iron running out of a furnace ain't you all white-hot, sizzling and hissing?" Well—

The preacher pointed a long lean finger at the frightened crowd. "Well," he continued, "they use that stuff for ice cream in the place I been talking about."

* * * *

She was jumping on a moving bus when one of her shoes dropped off. "Ullo, Cinderelia!" the conductor greeted her, as he pulled the bell to stop the bus.

The shoe was picked up by a rotund little city man in a "topper." Puffing and blowing, he came pounding after the bus and handed her the shoe with the best bow he could manage in the rather breathless circumstances.

"Blimey! If it ain't Prince Charmin!" exclaimed the conductor.

The opera was "Lily of Killarney," and the tenor was terrible. At last one of two men in the front row stood up and said: "Come on out; we's had enough."

The other refused.

"Come on," said the first man, "you've been growling even more than I have!"

"I know," replied the other, "but he's arrested in the next act, and I want to see him arrested!"

* * * *

A keen golfer had a charming girl on his right at dinner, and gave her graphic descriptions of his achievements with the clubs, hardly allowing her time to say more than "Really!"

During the dessert he remarked: "I'm afraid I've been monopolizing the conversation and talking nothing but golf."

"Oh, never mind," said the girl. "But you might tell me; what is golf?"

* * * *

He pondered over the menu for quite a long time. At last he looked up.

ourite dishes on the menu to-day,

"I see you have six of my favwaiter," he said. "Which do you specially recommend?"

The waiter, whose position in the restaurant expired at the end of the week, sniffed.

"Well, sir," he said in a hoarse whisper "if I were you I'd take the stew and have the whole bloomin' lot!"

* * * *

The young couple sat on a bench in a secluded corner of the garden. In the distance could be heard the strains of an orchestra playing a dreamy waltz.

The young man nestled closer to the girl and slid his left hand around her slim waist.

"Muriel" he whispered, "do you know what it would mean if I were to buy you a beautiful diamond ring?"

The girl thought she knew, but instead of saying so, for she wanted the wonderful words to come from his own lips, she murmured: "Oh, Hughie, what would it mean?"

The young man removed his hand from her waist and got up from the bench.

"I would simply mean that I would have to give up my pipe and cigarettes and make my best suit last me for another couple of years."

* * * *

An Aberdonian tried to get hotel accommodation one busy week in Manchester. He found himself stranded, but happened to meet an old friend, who took pity on him.

"How long do you propose staying, Donald?"

"Only for a week."

"Oh, well, in that case you can share my room if you don't mind sleeping with me?"

Donald said he didn't mind at all, and so it was arranged. At the end of the week the bill was was presented to Donald's friend and it included, of course, Donald's food and board. Thinking Donald would pay his share, his friend remarked: "Well, Donald we've had a fine week together, and I do hope you've enjoyed yourself."

"I have that, and I'm obliged to you."

"Oh, don't mention it. By the way, I'll have to squale up the bill; would a couple of pounds suit you?"

"Suit me!" cried Donald, joyfully. "Man, they wad come in real handy. As it happens I'm just a wee bittie short."

It was 2 a.m., when the club telephone rang, and a bachelor member answered it:

Angry Feminine Voice—"Is my husband there?"

Bachelor—"No, he's gone home."

Voice (snapping)—"How do you know? I didn't even tell you his name!"

Bachelor—"You didn't need to. When this phone rang every married man in the place grabbed his hat and ducked out."

* * * *

Jimson had lived in his new house but a few weeks, and scarcely knew his neighbours at the time of the fire. Rushing out into the street, he found two of them already on the scene.

"I say," he said to one of them, "would you mind running up the street and giving the alarm?"

"Sorry," was the reply, "but I have a wooden leg, and can't run?"

Jimson turned to the other neighbour.

"Will you run up the street and shout 'Fire!'?" he asked, desperately.

"I'm suffering from laryngitis," replied the other, in a hoarse whisper.

There was not a moment to spare, but Jimson found time to turn to them and say, politely: "Suppose both a you go into my house and bring out a couple of easy chairs and sit down in the garden and enjoy the blaze?"

* * * *

While walking along a main road between two villages, an engineer came across a man in charge of a traction engine that had stuck fast owing to the road giving way under the heavy weight. Deciding to help the man, he first inspected the steam-gauge. It registered ten pounds pressure.

"Fraid you'll never get out with only that bit of steam," he remarked to the driver. "Better wait until there's a bit more."

"Ten pounds, do you say?" retorted the other. "Why, man, the safety valves be screwed down an' that pointer's away round for the second time!

* * * *

"From what you tell me you appear to lead a very sendentary life, and yet you're not flabby. You look, in fact, pretty fit."

"It's the exercise I get tossing about at nights thinking about my business."

* * * *

"I've come to ask your daughter's hand."

"When were you first struck by her?"

"Well—er—we haven't quarreled so far."

"Lo you play bridge?"

"Well, I've got a set of clubs."

An Englishman, an Irishman, and a Scotsman were having a convenial evening at the village inn. The Englishman and Irshman had already paid for two lots of refreshments. A third lot was ordered, when the Scotsman was seen to put his hand near his pocket.

"Don't you pay," said the Englishman; "it's my turn."

"I wasna' thinking of paying," said the Scotsman. "I was only scrachiny my leg".

* * * *

OVERSIGHT

"My dear sir, you flatter me by lingering to hear the remainder of my tale when the other passengers dashed away at the sound of the dinner-bell," said the long-winded tourist to his one remaining listener.

"What! Has the dinner-bell gone?" asked the other, as he jumped to his feet and dashed towards the dining-room.

Bogey Of Consumers' Interests

HUSSEINBHOY EXPOSES GRIGG'S FALLACIES

Shows Way Of Combating Trade Depression

(From A Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 30.

Addressing the Indian National Committee, of the International Chamber of Commerce, at the Sixth Annual Meeting held at Delhi, on Saturday Mr. Hooseinbhoy, A. Laljee said:—

One direct and important result of the failure of the World Economic Conference and the other efforts at International collaboration in economic affairs was the intensification of economic nationallism. The various countries of the world tried to preserve their national economy by radical internal measures. The Government of the U.S.A. presents the extreme example of such planned economy. Various countries resorted to measures like depreciation of currency, import quotas and prohibitions, exchange restrictions, programmes of public work and State-regulated plans for industrial recovery.

In India, nothing has been done in these directions. It is true that the people of the country have urged upon the Government of India the need for similar planning in this country. Unfortunately, the system of Government obtaining here enables our authorities to give a deaf ear to such popular demands.

INDUSTIRAL PLAINING.

India is primarily an agricultural country. More than 75 per cent of the population are dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. During the last few years, however, the prices of agricultural products have fallen considerably. As a matter of fact agricultural products have suffered most from the continued period of depression, with the result that the tilers of soil are finding agricultural operations unremunerative. It is, therefore, necessary that in order to relieve the pressure on agricultural occupations and to divert human energies to remunerative and useful occupations, an era of intensified industrial activities should be ushered in the country. Such a condition of affairs can be secured only by the State, coming in with a well regulated plan for industrial development.

GRIGG'S FALLACY.

I know that only recently the Finance Member of the Government of India has by his pronouncements in the Legislative Assembly not approved of the idea of such national planning. What is more, he has given sufficient indication of the working of his mind in regard to the Industries of the country by his reference to the need for overhauling the import tariff of the country. He does not see the need to continue the adventitious protection such tariffs are affording to many of our nascent industries. He pleads for the consumers. We are familiar with this argument about consumers. It should not be forgotten that the population of the country cannot be divided into watertight compartments of consumers and producers. The producer is also a consumer, and the potentialities of the citizen as a consumer will depend on the economic condition of the body politic. If the economic fabric has deteriorated even with cheapness and plenty, the consumer will not consume and the paradox of poverty in plenty will continue. At the time of the ratio controversy, the bogey of consumers' interests was trotted out and it was argued that the higher ratio would benefit them. After seven years of this higher ratio, we are yet to find that all prosperous watertight class of consumers, search wherever we might. The citizen can be a consumer only when he has the wherewithal to purchase his requirements of life.

RIGHT OF NATIONALS.

After referring to Ottawa, Indo-British and Indo-Japanese agreements Mr. Husseinbhoy said:

"I would also like to suggest that in future our commercial treaties should not be confined to mere agreements in regard to the exchange of commodities. They should include provisions in regard to the treatment of nationals of this country in the contracting countries. Such provisions are a normal feature of commercial agreements between European countries. Stipulations relating to the rights of Indians in respect of entry, travel, commerce, taxation, navigation, should all be included in future trade treaties. The question of treatment of Indians Overseas is a matter on which Indian public opinion has felt very strongly and it is but natural that in countries which want commercial arrangements with India, we should be free from all such humiliation.

I would here like to refer to the enquiry that is being conducted by the International Chamber regarding the status of foreign companies in various countries. The intention is to take steps to get the restrictions and handicaps placed in various countries on non-national companies and corporations removed.

INDO-BURMA AGREEMENT.

Negotiations for a trade agreement are understood to be in progress. In the matter of trade relations with Burma, India is in a very strong position. She is an important customer to Burma and the trade position will enable her at any time to secure a fair treaty with that country. Our annual imports from Burma amount to about Rs. Twenty-five crores; while we export "goods worth about only Rs. 9-1|2 crores. With such a strong position a trade agreement assuring the existing free movement of goods between the two countries—as is contemplated—can be appreciated only if it is intended to secure and preserve full national rights to many of our Indian brethren in Burma. I say, full rights, because, under the White Paper scheme, such complete rights are not assured to us. India has a trump card in the matter of this trade treaty, and she should use it effectively. We should not agree to any agreement with Burma, if full citizenship and other rights are not afforded to Indians in Burma.

Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Laljee who presided over the sixth annual meeting of the Indian National Committee of International Chamber of Commerce held at Delhi on Saturday.

INDIA AND ADEN.

I wish to refer to the future economic relations between India and Aden, after its transfer, as proposed, to His Majesty's Government. The transfer, as we all recognise, is made against the unanimous wishes of the people of both India and Aden. Indian enterprise and money has made Aden what it is to-day, and it is a tragedy that the two countries, which have much in common in traditions, culture, customs and manners should be politically separated, for consideration of Imperial exigencies. It is intended that normally Aden would continue to be a free port. I suggest for the consideration of the Government, both Imperial and Indian, and of the Indian public that having regard to the fact that Indian interests in that country are considerable, an arrangement should be made with regard to Aden, just as is proposed with Burma, that between the two countries there should be free trade.

SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC IN THANA

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, March 30

Small-pox has broken out in an epidemic form at Thana. The cases are reported to be daily increasing. Eight deaths out of 27 attacks of small-pox have been registered at the municipal office.

The chief Sanitary Inspector of the Municipality has warned the residents to take precautionary measures.

GAMBLING CONVICTIONS QUASHED

Nasik Sessions Judge Holds Prosecution Evidence Was Unreliable

NASIK, Mar. 29

Mr. Wasoodev the Sessions Judge of Nasik allowed, to-day two appeals preferred by N. P. Almeida and six others against their convictions and sentences by Mr. Davis, the 1st Class Magistrate of Nasik Prant, under the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act.

The charge against the accused appellants was that N. P. Almeida was running a gambling house in Igatpuri and that on a raid being made on his house in the months of October last, the other accused persons were found gambling there.

After hearing arguments of the Counsel for the appellants, Mr. Wasoodev delivered his judgment in which he observed that the whole of the prosecution case was based almost entirely on the evidence of an informant who was not corroborated on material particulars by any other witness. Further he said that the informant himself had several previous convictions against him and was not therefore a person on whose evidence much reliance could be plaed. In his opinion the learned Judge said the evidence of the prosecution was not sufficiently strong to sustain the convictions and the heavy sentences imposed by the trial Magistrate.

He therefore allowed the appeals and set aside the convictions and sentences and ordered the fines if paid to be refunded.

The appellants were represented by Mr. H. R. Pardiwalla Barrister-at-Law instructed by Mr. Gadre, Advocate, while the Public Prosecutor of Nasik appeared for the Crown.

KARACHI HARBOUR TRAGEDY

Muslim And Jap Drowned While Swimming

KARACHI, Mar. 28.

The Muslim and a Japanese drowned in the channel while swimming last evening.

The harbour police came across the dead bodies and sent them for post-motem examination.—United Press.

Important Announcement to Ambitious Engineers

OPENING OF B. I. E. T. INDIAN OFFICE

THE BRITISH INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY, the world's leading training organisation for ambitious engineers, and those desirous of entering Government Service, has pleasure in announcing the Extension of its organisation to Bombay. This Indian office is in operation solely for the purpose of helping ambitious young men to advance.

To celebrate the commencement of our Indian organisation special fee concessions are in operation for a short period.

If you are ambitious to make advancement in the engineering profession you should send immediately for a copy of "ENGINEERING OPPORTUNITIES". This unique Hand-book contains a host of most useful information—**It should most certainly be in your hands.**

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NEW POST FOR KHAIRAZ

Appointed Master And Registrar In Equity In High Court

Glowing tributes were paid to Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Second Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court on Saturday evening, on his appointment as Master and Registrar in Equity and Commissioner for taking Accounts and Local Investigations in the Bombay High Court. Mr. Khairaz will take charge of his new office on Monday (to-morrow).

For nearly two decades, Mr. Khairaz dispensed justice to the satisfaction of one and all, as a Presidency Magistate. His passion for equity, his sympathy for those in the dock his unique knowledge of the customs and conventions of all the communities in the city, his deep insight into human

Mr. G. R. Khairaz, the popular Magistrate, whose appointment as Master and Registrar in Equity and Commissioner for taking Accounts and Local Investigations in the Bombay High Court was exclusively reported in these columns on March 19, will take charge of his new office on Monday next (April 1.)

psychology have made him eminently fit to deal justice which was always tempered with mercy.

MISSING JOLLY MAGISTRATE

As was expressed by several members of the bar, hereafter one would not only miss the Magistrate Khairaz. One would, indeed miss that innate joviality of his that had for nearly 22 years enlivened many a dull moment in cumbrous judicial proceedings that sense of duty and the zest for strenuous work.

On Saturday evening, members of the Bar practising in the Mazagaon Police Courts and the police prosecutors in the city courts gathered at the Mazagaon Police Court.

Along with Mr. Khairaz, were seated his colleagues Mr. P L Thakkar and Mr M A F Coelho.

Several members of the bar paid tributes to the noble qualities of head and heart of Mr. Khairaz.

Mr. Khairaz replied in suitable terms.

Later a group photo was taken, and Mr. Khairaz was garlanded.

Presidentship Of Bengal Provincial Conference

BARISAL, March 29

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the local District Congress, the name of Sj. Saral Kumar Dutt was suggested for the presidentship of the ensuing Bengal Provincial Conference to be held at Dinajpore during the Easter Holidays. 52 delegates including several ladies have been nominated from this district.

The meeting also passed a resolution expressing country's deep sense of sorrow and irreparable loss at the untimely death of Mr. Sherwani.—United Press.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY

B. E. S. T. Beat Bombay Portuguese Association

Game Reduced To A Farce By Poor Refereeing

The B. E. S. T. Sports Club had little difficulty in eliminating the Bombay Portuguese Association in Saturday's match in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament. The electric men started off with lightning dash, A. Harris their right back netting the first goal from a short corner. B. Gardner consolidated their position by adding the second and third before many minutes had passed. Lewis obtained the fourth from a clever passing bout. The Portuguese Association suddenly launched an attack which saw Paes reduce the deficit. Before half time B. Gardner broke through again to notch the fifth goal. When play was resumed Albert made a dash for the B. E. S. T. citadel and Vaz was beaten at close quarters. The refereeing which was extremely lax amused the crowd a great deal. Gardner who appeared to be in an offside position shot the sixth goal for his side, but Albert again got through on his own to score from close quarters the third point for the Portuguese Association. For some reason or other the umpire could not make up his mind whether to give an obvious goal. This irritated some of the Portuguese players and they walked off the field, but Mr. Cyriaco D'Souza prevailed upon them to return and the game continued. Gardner was responsible for the seventh goal which was due to an individual effort. Fairman shot the eighth goal with a hard drive, the game ending in a win for the B. E. S. T. by 8 goals to 3.

Result:

B E S T 8 goals

BOMBAY PORTUGUESE ASSOCIATION. 3 goals

The teams were:—

B E S T SPORTS CLUB.

J Vaz: A Harris and L Fonseca; M Fernandes, E Spilling and M Salim; Elliot, Gardner, Lewis, Fairman and G Fernandes.

BOMBAY PORTUGUESE ASSN.

Pereira; Rodricks and Mendes; Leander, Green, Ambrose; D'Souza, Butler Paes, Albert and Lewis.

UMPIRES: Col. Cassidy and Capt. Russel.

MONDAY'S MATCH: 5-30 p.m. H M I Dockyard vs. Indo-Portuguese Association.

Scottish League Football

LONDON, March 30.

In a football match, in the first division of Scottish League, Airdrieonians beat Hibernians by seven goals to nil yesterday.—Reuter's Special.

An Assembly Record

March Session Concludes Without Passing Finance Bill

MORE ORDINANCES ON 'ALL-FOOLS DAY'?

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 30.

For the first time n its history, the Assembly concluded its March Sessions without passing the Finance Bill. The fact that an Ordinance has been passed for imposing postal rates only shows that under the Executive Powers the other taxes can be collected, and these notifications are also appearing in an extraordinary Gazette. The question of wheat and rice has not yet been tackled, and I do not think Government will take a vindicative attitude and earn the odium of the public. It is expected therefore that some notification will be issued on April 1st, regarding these measures, as well.

In any way, the supplementary demands, for grants which concluded, provided great interest, in contrast to the dullness of similar proceedings in the previous Assembly. Twelve crores of expenditure was involved, and the three days spent on discussion were not disproportionate. Government too has learnt that the method adopted in bringing forward these demands has to be altered to give a critical Opposition less scope for attack, and points of order.

ENTIRE DEMANDS MINUS 36 LAKHS VOTED

The entire demands were voted, except for 36 lakhs, over the transfer of Pusa Institute to Delhi, and the reason why this happened was that the Independents did not wish to carry the Opposition further, in view of the fact that the unused surplus would merely go towards the swelling of the debt redemption, provision of which is already high.

Broadcasting came under scrutiny, so also the provision for rural uplift, and in both cases the Opposition insisted that political influences should not operate to make these serve the purpose of a Government campaign against Congress. And before the demands were voted finally Opposition registered the protest against the Simla move, and broadly, hinted that the Federal Government would not do so.

Mr. Satyamurti asked "why not take the credit of doing the right thing yourself?"

Sir Henry Craik established a record for the shortest speech by asking Mr. Satyamurti whether he had spent a summer in Delhi, when the reply came he had not. The Home Member said: "I have spent two summers". The Home Member felt that was an enough answer but Mr. Satyamurti reverted to the charge and asked: "why then was Delhi the capital built." The Home Member disclaimed any hand in the matter. The House cheered to the end of the stage, and, after getting refreshed to-morrow and return to its labours on Monday.

SESSION TO LAST TILL APRIL 10?

Though efforts may be made to expedite the Finance Bill, I doubt if the Assembly can finish before 10th even if the Mines Bill is not proceeded with. In any case the Government of India's move up to Simla is being advanced by five days and offices there will open now on 17th instead of 12th.

RECORD RENTALS DURING 1934

Bombay 'Phone Co. Reduces Rates From March 1935

A final dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, making a total of 8 per cent for the year, (which is 1 per cent higher than that of last year) was declared at the 13th ordinary general meeting of the Bombay Telephone Company, held at the registered Office of the Company in Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on Friday.

RECORD RENTALS

In his address, Mr. E. J. Bunbury, the Chairman, said that the net profit for the year 1934 was Rs. 21.77 lakhs which was 2.36 lakhs more than the previous year. This improvement was mainly due to an increase of 3.04 lakhs in Rentals which was a record increase in any one year since the inception of the company. In 1934 there has been an appreciable and well-distributed increase in the demand for telephones under all heads."

The final dividend of 5 per cent per annum was declared after making the usual provision for depreciation and bonus to staff, after setting aside Rs. 1 lakh for reserve for income-tax and allowing a margin of Rs. 1,58,318 to be carried forward to next year's account.

Out of the total of 10.79 crores of calls only 7.66 crores were effective and this was due, the Chairman said, due to overloaded lines.

REDUCTION IN RATES

The following reduction in telephone rates in all the three centres, Bombay, Ahmedabad and Karachi, were brought into force as from March 1st 1935.

A reduction Rs. 20 in rates for business and residential exchange lines, and a reduction of Rs. 15 in the party lines. The new annual rates, therefore, for business lines were Rs. 280, for residential lines Rs. 180 and for party lines Rs. 135.

The meeting then adopted the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1934.

Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation, were also elected and the auditors for the ensuing year were appointed.

TROPICAL EXPRESS REVUE

The Tropical Express Revue at the Capitol is a feature of entertainment new to the city. The artistes are representative of almost every nationality of Europe and dancing acrobatics and singing will be a non-stop item quite unknown hitherto to the theatregoer here. One must not miss his chance this evening.

INFANT WELFARE SOCIETY

Lady Brabourne Presides At Annual Meeting

Lady Brabourne presided over the Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society on Friday evening at the Secretariat.

The Annual Report for 1934 was unanimously adopted on the motion of Mr. T. Scoresby-Jackson.

Mrs. Shuffi Tyabji then proposed the re-election of three members, who retired by rotation. They are: Mrs. Cecelia D'Monte, Mrs. K. S. Bhatia and Mr. S D Saklatwalla.

On being seconded by Miss Davis, they were unanimously re-elected.

Lady Brabourne in her address expressed general satisfaction on the good work done during the year.

Mr. Shivdasani then proposed a vote of thanks to the Chair.

NO CASE FOR CONVERSION

Religion Should Never Be Made A Matter Of Bargain

GANDHIJI'S ADVICE TO TRICHI HARIJANS

MADRAS, March 28.

Under the caption "Temple Entry" Gandhiji writes as follows in the current issue of the "Harijan":

"A few days ago, a conference of Pallas of Kulitalia Taluk in Trichinopoly District was held at which the following two resolutions were passed:—

"This conference views with regret and great disappointment the attitude evinced by Mr. Gandhi towards the Temple Entry Bill in the Assembly and therefore requests him to withdraw his present views on the subject and kindly see that the subject is brought into the Assembly, at any cost, irrespective of the results therein.

PLEA FOR CONVERSIONS

"This Conference has intended to request all the members of the Depressed Classes in the country either to convert themselves as Muslims or Christians if Mr Gandhi is not pleased to change his present views on the Temple Entry Bill or agitate for separate electorate to the Depressed Classes as it has been awarded by the Premier of the British Cabinet."

"I like the first resolution. I wish all Harijans will take the same interest in the Temple Entry question as this Conference seems to have done. Then my task will be less difficult than it now is. Whether it is difficult or easy, I shall pursue the course I think best in order to have every public Hindu Temple thrown open to Harijans. As for my opinion, untouchability cannot be claimed to have been removed unless all the temples are accessible to Harijans as they are to the other Hindus.

WHOLE CASE GIVEN AWAY.

"But the second resolution gives away the whole case for Temple Entry. So far as the conference is concerned, men who threaten to leave their religion because some other men pretending to be of the same faith as they, prevent them from entering temples, have little religion about them."

Concluding he says "Religion is essentially a personal matter. It is one between one's self and one's God. It should never be made a matter of bargain. I would respectfully advise the leading spirits behind the Conference of Pallas of Kulitali to treat the question of Temple Entry on its merits and not confuse the issue by the threat contained in their second resolution."—A.P

19 JATS INJURED

(From A Correspondent)

SIKAR March 29.

The Officer in charge, Sikar Police, wires:—

The following information is received from Khuri in Sikar Illaqa, Jaipur State:—19 Jats are known to have been injured—11 of them slightly—and are admitted for treatment in Sikar Hospital.

The Jats were heavily armed and refused to disperse after repeated warnings. Most of the Rajputs had already left Khuri and the few that were there dispersed on receiving orders to that effect.

Wanted Enquiry

AJMER, March 29.

Mr. Jamaluddin Makhmoor wires:—

A marriage party consisting of some 200 Jats came in conflict with State forces at village Khuri and many wee injured. Ten injured Jats arrived here and are lying in the Victoria Hospital.

The situation is growing serious and menacing for the entire Kisan community who demand an immediate and impartial enquiry and also timely intervention from Indian leadership.

People's Federation Surprised At Ban

Mysore Action On Ryots Conference Deprecated

EXECUTIVE TO MEET TO-DAY TO CONSIDER FUTURE COURSE

The President, Mysore Peoples Federation, writes:—

The Federation had proposed to organise Conferences of ryots all over the State from March 20th to April 20th to provide for them an opportunity:—

OBJECTIVE OF CONFERENCES

(1) To consider the situation with which they are faced owing to the more or less general failure of rains during this year, coming as it has on the top of the unprecedented economic depression of the last few years.

(2) To suggest, discuss and resolve upon the ways and means of relief which are immediately necessary o tide over the critical situation, and

(3) To express their opinion on the report and recommendations of the Agricultural Relief Committee.

The Conferences were intended to be run on the most peaceful and constitutional lines solely with the object of bringing to the notice of the Government the relief measures absolutely and immediately necessary to meet the situation.

Thus the objective and scope of the Conferences were clear and well defined. It was felt necessary that the grievances of the peasants should be ascertained first hand, and an opportunity given to them well in time to represent their difficulties and request the Government and other agencies to adopt suitable relief measures.

NEEDED IMMEDIATE ACTION

It was alsi considered expedient to sound the opinion of the public on the report and recommendations of the Agriculturists Relief Committee and forward the same to the Government before final orders were passed on the report. This course was considered absolutely necessary since the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council do not meet earlier than the later half of June 1936.

In pursuance of the above, some Conferences were arranged for in Bangalore and Tumkur Districts. There was to have been a Conference at Sugganhalli, Magadi Taluk on the 22nd inst., and it pains one to note that the holding of the same has been prohibited by the Government under Section 39 of the Police Regulations on the ground that speeches are likely to be made with the intention of misleading the Ryots by false promises and which are likely to bring the administration to contempt etc. From all accounts the same order is being issued is likely to be issued in respect of all the proposed Conferences.

ALARMING VIEW DEPRECATED

It passss one's understanding why the Government should have deemed it fit to take such an uncharitable and alarming view of the proposed move. It is a pity that the entire objective of the move should have been so mercilessly misunderstood and unfortunate action taken as a result thereof. One is compelled to consider whether this is not a serious interference with the freedom of association and speech for absolutely legitimate purposes. Be that as it may, the Federation never intended to do anything in defiance of the Government. Far from that. On the other hand, it was their sole intention to bring the facts of the situation in various places in the State to the notice of the Government so that suitable action may be taken by them well in time.

EXECUTIVE MEETING

Since the Government have not deemed it fit to allow the holding of the Conferences, it remains for the Federation to consider the situation and decide what should be the future course of action. There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Federation on the 31st inst. when the matter will be considered.

Meanwhile friends and co-workers who have organised or are organising the proposed Conference are requested to voluntarily stop them and await further instructions to be issued after the Executive Committee considers the whole matter.

Indian Youths Plan 26,000 Mile Flight

Out For Distance Record Which No Asiatic Has Yet Tried

Messrs. K. D. Pockhanawala, Erach R. Khan and N. F. Dalal write:—

"Aviation in India is yet in its infant stages and unless the youth of Modern India learns to regard the progress of Aviation as one of the many trusts assigned to him for development and perfection, we fear progress in this much desired form of transport is bound to be exceedingly slow. The history of the progress of aviation in every country is a story of individual enterprises of its Lindeburgs and Wilie Posts, its Blakes and Scotts. Private individual enterprise backed by popular support has brought within the realm of practical commercial undertaking, enterprises which but for them would have remained unrealised. It is as much in an earnest zeal for the progress of our country, as in a spirit of sport and enterprise, that we have organised our 26,000-mile flight.

OUT FOR DISTANCE RECORD

Briefly, we propose to leave Bombay on 1st June 1935 and reach Cape Town via Cairo and thence fly up to England and return to Bombay via Berlin-Baghdad, after covering a mileage equivalent to the circumference of the earth. This is an achievement which so far no Asiatic has ever attempted, and we shall feel adequately recompensed if, with the successful conclusion of our flight, we can proclaim to the people of the world the spirit that resides in the rising generation of New India.

OBJECT OF FLIGHT

Among the various objects of our flight are our desire to contribute to the development of Civil Aviation in India, to promote better mutual understanding and cultural contact between youths of India and those of the far-flung parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations. We also propose to incorporate the experience of our flight in the form of a book with maps and charts which, we believe, will mean a permanent contribution from us to the progress of International Aviation; and if possible on our return to explore ways and means of organizing an Air Taxi Service for this country. We estimate the total cost of this enterprise aet Rs. 25 000 However, His Highness the Maharaja of Limbdi has been pleased by way of appreciation of our enterprise, to sell us his Puss Moth Plane at a generous concession. We have already contributed Rs. 12,000 to the initial expenditure for organising the details of our flight and for training, and yet we need Rs. 12,000 to finance the actual flight.

We appreciate very much the support given to our project by the Bombay Flying Club, of which body we have the privilege of membership, and the interest evinced so far by prominent persons who have realised the bearing of our undertaking on the economic future of India and who trust in our capacity to cope with this hazardous enterprise.

APPEAL TO PUBLIC

May we, therefore, appeal to a critical and discerning public for an appreciation of the enterprise and sporting spirit in the youth of Modern India and for their co-operation and support by contributing their share, in howsoever a small proportion, to finance this project of ours? We need hardly mention that any donations which we may receive in promoting this enterprise of material value to the future of Civil Aviation in India, might be regarded by us as a very genuine token of your desire as much to foster enterprise and sport, as to help us to proclaim to the nations of the world the spirit that dominates present-day India. And as for us, if we succeed in our project, we shall consider ourselves adequately compensated in our consciousness of having done our wee bit for the well being of Mother India."

SARDAR OPENS RELIEF CAMP

Plague Epidemic Raging Furiously In Borsad

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 30.

Sardar Vallabhai Patel has proceeded to Borsad and opened a Relief Camp for combating the plague epidemic raging furiously there.

In the course of a press statement, Sardar Patel announced that he will stay there till the epidemic was stamped out. He said that it has been proved by experience in several places that plague can be rooted out by adopting remedial measures and that the residents of Borsad should bravely face the contagious epidemic without depending on Government or the poor lifeless local bodies.—A. P.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

Board Of Cricket Control Dissected

(BY J. C. MAITRA.)

B. C. C. I. MEETING IN CHEERY ATMOSPHERE.

It is reported in the Press that the Board of Control for Cricket in India held its last annual general meeting in the hearty and engaging atmosphere of the Maiden's Hotel, Delhi. From what transpired in the meeting, which I shall detail later on, I have no doubt the selection of the place was natural. The members were called upon to feel and look jovial in face of the unsatisfactory and depressing statement of accounts which the office-bearers presented to them for approval. Where else could they manufacture that feeling except within an easy reach of a bar?

AN OBJECTIONABLE METHOD OF REPRESENTATION.

The propagandist report from Delhi says that "practically every association was represented." On scrutinizing the names I find that Maharashtra took advantage of the presence in Delhi of B. R. Kagal, an old Bombay player, who is now a Government official there, while Gujarat, Hyderabad State and Southern Punjab found in A. S. D'Mello, the Secretary, an accommodating person to do service for them all. This method of representation is most objectionable. Perhaps the associations which gave the authorities did not realise the harm they were doing to the cause of Cricket in India.

THREE VOTES FOR THE SECRETARY.

I can understand if some associations who are not in affluent circumstances, cannot send their representatives at every meeting. The constitution does not provide any voting power to the Secretary at such meetings. The accommodating associations in question dumped three on him. Is there any wonder if the Secretary turns himself into a Great Mogul with so much power behind him?

ASSOCIATIONS' DUTY TO THE COUNTRY.

But here is an occasion when all the associations should have made it a point to be represented. This was unquestionably the most important meeting of the year when many vital questions affecting Indian cricket were discussed and decided. Questions of policy and management in connection with the last M. C. C. visit demanded severe criticism and condemnation at the hands of all those who have the best interests of the country at heart. But these absentees helped the Board to have a fairly smooth sailing all along

INDIAN MONEY SQUANDERED AWAY.

I am aghast at the way Indian money has been squandered in extravagant schemes by the Great Moghals of Delhi. Anybody with the least spark of sympathy for his poor countrymen who provided it, would have called to serious question the actions of the Powers-that-be. However, I am anticipating. I do not propose to deal with these features in course of this article. I am reserving them for a separate article next week. Suffice it to say for the moment that the readers of these columns will have plenty of materials to ponder over and digest and decide their course of action in regard to these foreign visits.

WHO SHOULD BE OUR VISITORS?

I am not at all surprised at the decision of the Board of Control that "the proposal for a visit to India by the Metropolitan and Suburban Cricket Union of Cape Town had been definitely abandoned in view of the extensive programme in India." Who did not know from the very beginning that the coloured team from South Africa had no chance of being entertained by the White-worshippers of Delhi. From the look of things it appears that the Australian visit is a certainty next cold weather. But I would not further comment on it, until I see a definite announcement to that effect.

SHOULD EUROPEANS REPRESENT INDIA?

Before I comment on the Cricket Championship of India, I shall have one more grouse. The Board of Control has again selected an Englishman to represent India at the ensuing Empire Cricket Conference. Last year they came in for a good deal of criticism in these columns for selecting two Englishmen. The Maharaja of Patiala provides the fifty per cent. modification this year. Because the Maharaja will be in England at the time. I wonder when our associations will realise the humiliation which these appointments bring to themselves and to their country.

WHERE TO PLAY INTER-PROVINCIAL MATCHES.

I am glad the Board of Control has decided to play the Inter-provincial Tournament this year, despite the probable Australian visit, and put up a definite schedule of time-limit, that is, beginning from first week of November to third week of January. I am sure this will admirably suit all the provinces. Now the question is whether the matches should be concentrated at few centres or be spread over a larger number. The Board seems to favour the former plan, as in their opinion, it will centralise interest on the Tournament and reduce the expenses to minimum. There is a lot to say in favour of these arguments, I do not doubt. But then, I do not see why centres like Karachi, Nagpur and Hyderabad which can surely make up the expenses should not have a chance to popularise the tournament in their respective areas. Of course, the Board's proposals are tentative. It is left to these and other associations to make out their cases in support of their claims for consideration of the Board.

REFLECTIONS ON THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY

By "Short-Corner"

The Entries record depreciable Fall.

A glance at the draw shows the fall that has taken place in the entries for the premier Hockey Tournament in India, the Aga Khan. In previous years this tournament was looked forward to with great interest both by local and up-country teams, but this year has been exception to the rule. The entries this year number only thirty-five as compared with forty-four of last year. The up-country challenge has been considerably weakened by the unaccountable absence of that redoubtable side, the Manawdar State team, which has had a great say in the hockey world for the past three years.

Their place this year, has been taken by another, none too weak a side, the Kirkee Ordnance Sports Club and there is little doubt that this side should play a prominent part in this year's tournament. As usual, the St. Patrik's Karachi, who, I believe, are coming down with a stronger combination, will try their utmost to lift the cup and it will not be a surprise to see them succeeded at their third attepmpt. Twice, they have entered the final, only to be beaten by the Manawdar team and then by the Customs. The other up-country teams to be reckoned with are the Kirkee United, this years's winners of the Gwalior Gold Cup, and the Bhopal Wanderers. The former are unfortunate to come across the St. Pat's in the very first round. But, I am sure, they will prove the stumbing-block of the Karachi side. The latter, who last year, could not make the trip to Bombay, come with a great reputation. It was only a few days ago, they beat the "Lusis" in the Obaidullah Khan Gold Cup Tournament at Bhopal. The luck of the draw has pitted them against the B.B. and C.I. Railway, who are the Ajmere Loco. in the railway garb and whoever wins the match is bound to produce excellent hockey. The last of the up-country teams is the Brijraj Young Men, who may have something under cover to display to the Bombay public.

Local Talent.

The local talent comprises of the Customs last year's champions who are a team hard to beat and will strain every nerve to retain the cup. The Lusitanians, the giants of old, who have lost their old strength, may be expected to give a tough fight to any team, but I doubt their ability to do anything like lifting the trophy. The G.I.P. Railway, the conquerors of the Customs in the Gwalior Gold Cup are anoter great team and all eyes are at present on their meeting with the Customs—provided the Railway beat the Times —The talk in Hockey circles, has of late been about the Railway team scratching. I have heard from a very reliable source that G.I.P. had decided to scratch and hence their up-country men left the city a few days ago. The noise created by the reports appearing in the press led the authorities to reconsider their decision and now it is definite that they are fielding a side and are recalling their up-country players. This decision, I am confident, will receive a great approbation from the hockey loving public and I am really pleased at the prospect of seeing the old rivals oppose one another. The Customs will be looking forward to this meeting, to avenge their defeat and if Pinto is fit enough, I do not see why they should not succeed.

Most of the teams that participated in the first division of the Bombay Hockey League have entered this year's Aga Khan Tournament. The only absentees are the Ct. Xaview's College, the Cathedral Old Boys and the Telegraphs. Of the second division teams only two have entered and these are the Bombay Telephone Co. and the Bombay Port Trust. The latter have already made their exit being beaten by five goals to nil by the St. Andrew's High School.

There is no idea in running a league tournament if the teams that compete do not take their League fixtures as practice to keep in training or the knock-out tournaments in the city. The absence of the League participants has helped to give birth to a number of scratch teams that do no good either to the players or the teams themselves, nor do they help to improve the standard of play.

Preliminary Rounds.

The preliminary rounds of the tournament have not yet been completed, only twelve matches being played. The hockey served up so far has not been of a high standard, most of the matches being one-sided affairs. The teams that have shown promise of doing well are the Telephone Company, the Friend's Sporting Club, the Young Sports, the "Times of India" and the St. Andrew's High School. Of the others, the Bombay University, the Bombay Gymkhana A, the Bombay Portuguese, the B.E.S.T Sports Club, the H I M Dockyard and the Parsi Cyclists, the diehards of the tournament, have still to make their debut.

With the draw for the tournament proper being held, the question is "who is going to win?" A difficult question to answer and I would not dare to prophesy. But one thing is certain that there will be some thrilling encounters and Bombay Hockey fans will be treated to some really first class hockey by some first class teams.

Poor Attendance At Matches.

The attendance for the matches has so far been very poor, there being a sprinkling of spectators in both the enclosures but the second enclosure had a full complement when the second string of the Lusitanians and the 3/1st Punjab Regt. A met on Saturday before last.

The Bombay Referees' Association, which has done yeoman's service to the improvement of local hockey, has this year been boycotted. It is not my intention, to probe into the pros and cons of the problem but as one interested in the maintenance of the prestige of Bombay, as the premier hockey province, would like to see that the Umpiring of matches should be entrusted to capable men. The umpiring of matches so far has been far below the requisite standard for a tournament which is the Blue Riband of the Indian Hockey World. Is it too late, therefore, to expect a compromise to be arrived at between the Bombay Provincial Hockey Association, who are at present making the appointment of umpires, and the Bombay Referees' Association? If necessary, the B. P. H. A. which is the controlling body for Hockey, could have a separate Hockey Umpires Association, affiliated to itself and I would be the first to welcome such a step. The Hockey Umpires from the B.R.A. could detach themselves from their association and join the new body. If the present state of affairs is allowed to continue, I have no doubt that the Aga Khan Tournament will, in future, lose its importance and with it the reputation of Bombay will dwindle.

Mme. GALLI CURCI

Soprano Wins Spontaneous Applause

(By Our Dramatic Critic).

Madame Galli Curci's name had brought to the Excelsior on Friday evening a crowded and, decidedly, an appreciative audience. Madame Galli Curci's personality won for her spontaneous applause and wholehearted response.

Mr. Raymond Williams who opened the programme with flute solos revealed his skilled control over the instrument. For, the flute is an instrument that is easy to mishandle, difficult to interpret. Mr. Williams' subdued, subtle passages between the notes were indicative of his artistic mastery.

Madame Galli Curci's voice was, soon after the first items, "Se Ilorindo e Fedel." "Quel Rusceletto," manifestly securely triumphant. Latin imagination and warmth, and even some of the apparent mannerisms which annoy Teutonic confidence gave to the colouratura a vivid tone lacking in none of its cantivating melody.

Of the seventeeth century Bergettes, "Nanette" was a challenge from the supreme artist to the high and low brow alike. Her pliancy of voice registered in the song, its deep-toned riches. Mme. Galli Curci should not, perhaps, have sung the lighter vein. "Pretty Mocking Bird," "The Second Minuet." But "Waldeinsamkeit," "Sylvelin" and "Dune Prison" were more than an offset, more than a compensation. Mme. Galli Curci has in her voice the quality of music which one finds it so difficult to discover and attain in musical compositions unintimate, if one could so describe, of the wealth—once known and still discernible in Italy and the Latin races of the human voice. Colouratura needs no apology. When the vitality of art is traced in the folk-instincts of the people, in their constitution and temper the variety of music the richness of the human voice will be seen beyond the mannerisms of localities. Mme. Galli Curci's voice has not merely pitch, height. It has touching depths and wide resonance as well.

Her songs, may be one or two, are enough to enlighten and entertain all those who listen to her with an open mind and heart.

It is a pity that the impatience of an audience all too eager to manifest its enthusiasm disturbed some of the finest passages in her songs. And, one could not help sharing the annoyance of the pianist at the ill-timed, loud and uncessarily exuberant cheering.

Mme. Galli Curci's songs, will one hopes, bring a better and fuller audience to-night and on Tuesday evening. It is not often that one learns to or has the chance to know and understand notions in the language of music.

HE DIED A "LIONS DEATH"—
Rather than living a SLAVE'S LIFE
CHHATRAPATI SAMBHAJEE
Director:— P. Y. ALTEKAR
SARASWATI CINETONE'S Marathi Historical Talkie
It must be seen by every MAHARASHTRIAN FAMILY—
Featuring:— Master VITHAL, SALVI, SHAKUNTALA VIJAYA DEVI,
ROXY
Daily At 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 p.m.
ON SATURDAY and SUNDAY
WHY NOT TO-DAY ?

2nd Week of NEELA
VEENA PICTURES 1st Marathi Musical Talkie
Music Director:— Prof. B. R. DEODHAR
Director:— BABURAO KHANDEKAR
featuring:— Mrs. KANEKAR Mrs. RANADE
Also Showing A Novel Musical Short
Including
Dainty Songs by
ROSHANARA
The Noted Songstress
at
MAJESTIC CINEMA
Daily at 5-15 8 & 10-30 p.m.
Matinee 2-30 on Sat. Sun.

'T is not words
But reality
Not mere form
But soul
Not a dreamland
But facts of life
FIRST TALKIE of ADARSHA CHITRA, LTD.,
Dhuwan-Dhar
Chief Stars:— LILA CHITNIS, B.A., KAMALA, BHARGAV, Mr. PALSEKAR (Comedian)
Director:— SUKUMAR CHATTERJI
Cameraman:— AMBALAL PATEL
Recording:— VINAY DESAI.

Prof. S. R. Davar

Mr. [illegible] League of Nations Office, left Bombay on Saturday for Geneva.

League Of Nation Officia In Bombay

Mr. J. W. Wilson, Chief of the Central Section of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, arrived in Bombay from New Zealand 'en route' to Genoa by S. S "Narkunda" on Saturday morning.

He was instructed by M. Avenol, the Secretary-General of the League, to take advantage of his short stay in Bombay to acquaint himself with the progress of the recently established Indian Bureau of the League of Nations, in the work of which the Secretary-General takes a keen interest.

Mr. Wilson has been member of the Secretariat of the League of Nations from 1924 to 1933 and Personal Assistant to Sir Eric Drummond the former Secretary-General of the League. He was entertained at lunch by Khan Bahadur Cooper.

He sailed by S.S. "Narkunda" on Saturday afternoon.

[illegible] Commerce has just celebrated the 35th year of its foundation. The Souvenir booklet published on the occasion of the celebration of this event last week displays in some detail the enormous services rendered by this college and particularly its Principal in the pioneer work of establishing Professional Diploma teaching in this country. These high Professional Diplomas have now opened out so many new avenues for employment to our graduates and undergraduates, who otherwise were begging for petty clerkships. The Professions of an accountant or auditor, a Banker, a chartered Insurance expert, a company manager and secretary and the Salesmanager are so many new learned Professions, which are now firmly established through the pioneer work of Professor Sohrab R. Davar which were almost unknown to the last generation. In all these Professions, the Diplomas of the Professional Board concerned are the only qualifications recognised by the Government and the business world. In view of the fact that the enrolments of those who are the leaders of these Professions compare favourably with the other Professions of Law and Medicine, the result achieved seems to be [illegible]rtally remarkable.

LABOURER BURIED ALIVE

LUCKNOW, Mar. 30.

The tragic end of a labourer is reported from Mohalla Daliganj in Lucknow.

It is said that while the labourer was cleaning a well, 50 ft. deep, the walls of the well collapsed and he died under the debris.

The police immediately reached the spot. The dead body is not yet extricated from the debris.—United Press.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Mar. 30.

Following a small rise in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 216 for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 217 and declined to Rs. 215. Thereafter the market was steady. There was moderate turnover and the tone of the market was steady. To-day being teji-mandi settlement day there was not much business but now business in A/M. delivery will Liverpool market opened at a rise of one point. The local market ruled steady and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:

	Rs.	a.	p.
Broach A/M	216	12	0
Broach J/A	215	12	0
Oomra May	192	12	0
Oomra July	191	12	0
Bengal May	130	0	0
Bengal July	132	0	0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Mar. 30.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M.G. Bengal—					
U. P.	... 137	132	128		125
Panjab	... 137	132	128		125
Rajputana	... 140	134	129		126
Oomra No. 3	204	201	198	194	...
C. P. No. 1	222	219	216	212	...
C. P. No. 2	212	209	206	202	...
Broach No. 2	... 230	226	222		217
Punjab-Ame	... 254	250	246		241
Surat	... 306	302	298		293
Rajpipla	... 301	297	293		288
Navsari	... 311	307	303		298

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 30.

Bengal Fine	... 137
Bengal F.G.	... 132
Sindh-Punjab Fine	... 137
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	... 132
Wardha-Hingt	... 218
Nagpur Savner	... 220
Pundhurna	... 205
Yeotmal	... 204
Arvi	... 203
Ellichpur	... 201
Berar	... 195/197
Khamgaon	... 197/199
Mulkapur	... 193/195
Khandesh	... 190/193
Jalna/Sailue	... 196/193
Burwah Sanavad	... 200
Broach Fine	... 228
Punjab/American	... 256
Punjab/American mix	... 236
Cambodia	... 286
Compta Good	... 261
Kampala	... 352
Busoga	... 350
Jinja	... 348

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Mar. 30.

A prominent operators bought over 4,000 Bars of silver to-day and the local market was firm. Foreign advices were quiet but Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted firm at 1.6 3/4. The undertone of the market was fairly good. The gold market was also steady with a moderate enquiry.

Ready gold	35	15	6
Chaitra delivery	36	0	0
Vaishakh delivery	36	0	6
Ready silver	68	0	0
Chaitra delivery	75	4	0
Vaishakh delivery	68	8	0

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Mar. 29.

May	61.30—30
July	62.00—15
September	62.45—10

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Mar. 29.

Spot silver prices were reduced 1/4 cent to 60 3/4 cents to-day.

EXPORTS OF GOLD

Bombay, March 30.

Gold worth Rs. 1,29,18,194 was exported from Bombay for foreign countries during the week ended March 30.

The s.s. Narkunda which sailed from Bombay for London on Saturday carried gold of the following description. Gold worth Rs. 39,38,900 was for London optional Amsterdam, Paris or New York and the rest was for London.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,26,48,31,359.

Impressive Buying In Steel Shares

BULLS CONFIDENT OF EFFECTIVE PROTECTION TO STEEL INDUSTRY

Market Shows Good Rallying Power

Bombay, March 30.

As a result of sudden and sensttional collapse in Government securities, follôwing further weaknness in Indian Sterling Loans, the local Share Bazar displayed considerable nervousness before the opening of the session. 3-1/2 per cent. paper was quoted at Rs. 88 with no buyers. There were various rumours of forced liquidation by some Banks owing to want of margins and a feeling of panic prevailed.

The Share Bazar opened weak in sympathy with drop in securities and under scattered liquidation prices soon reached the lowest level of the day. The offerings were well absorbed by bull operators and later on the market ruled firm with active buying and short covering. Bull operators confidently look for the Government Communique raising import duties on Belgian steel as a result of devaluation of Belga.

The undertone of the market was fairly firm and Bear operators who were looking for a big drop in Tata Steel shares were disappointed. Tata Steel Dfd. shares opened at Rs. 625 declined to Rs. 615 but soon rallied to Rs. 635 Bears tried to depress prices but prices after declining to Rs. 625 advanced to Rs. 645. A samll relapse of Rs. 12 was recorded on long liquidation but active and impressive buying pushed up prices to Rs. 665 and finally closed at Rs. 661-4.

Tata Steel Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 140 and after declining to Rs. 137 advanced to Rs. 145-8 and closed at Rs. 143-8. Tata Power shares opened at Rs. 1,510 and declined to Rs. 1,455 a new low level. At this level there was active buying which raised prices to Rs. 1,542.

Cement and Mill shares were quiet with a moderate business. Bellapur sugar shares were very steady.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Mar. 30.

100	Ahm. Advance	290	
500	Bom. Cotton .	45	0
250	Bombay Dyeing	392	8
250	Bradbury	108	12
100	Century	303	12
100	Central India	342	8
100	Colaba	136	4
100	Coorla	107	8
100	Crescent	7	4
250	Currim	5	0
250	David	60	0
250	Dawn	390	0
I.	E. D. Sassoon	0	4 0
100	Finlay	105	0
100	Gokak	197	8
1000	Hindustan	1800	0
100	Indore	82	8
50	Kastoorchand	0	8
100	Khatau	70	0
100	Kohinoor	206	4
250	Laxmi	720	0
100	Madhavji	11	0
250	Madras United	45	0
100	Morarji	1200	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Mar. 30.

Century 292, 297, 305, 303
Bom. Dyeing 875, 870, 876, 871, 887, 890
Kohinoor 197, 200, 205, 206
Central India 330, 341, 345, 313
New Great 145, 152, 156
Simplex 80, 82
Swadeshi 193, 200, 203, 202
Bundy 39/8(42/8, 43, 42/12
I. Cement 387, 397, 410, 407
Punjab 26/12
Shahabad 385, 380, 402, 415, 410
Andhra 1565, 1575, 1570, 1610, 1607, 1610
Tata Hydro 161/4, 163
Tata Power 1510, 1485, 1513, 1520, 1537
Tram Ord. 156/14
T. Steel Dfd 625, 615, 625, 617, 635, 627, 655, 665, 661
T. Steel Ord. 140, 137, 138, 139/8, 143/8, 145/8, 143/8
Bellapur 280, 297, 306
B Steam 285
B Burma 380, 373, 380, 385

250	Model	60	0
50	Mysore	108	12
200	New Great	156	4
100	Oosmanshahi	57	8
100	Phoenix	328	8
25	Sassoon Silk	39	0
1000	Sholapur	2550	0
50	Simplex	82	8
100	Swadeshi	202	8
100	Swan	68	12
25	Tata	16	0
500	Vishnu	1460	0
1000	Western	900	0
	BANKS		
50-100	Baroda	99	8
25-50	Central	34	0
500	Imperial	1520	0
125-500	Imp. Cont.	382	8
50-100	India	118	8
5	Union	5	6
	CEMENTS.		
10	Bundi	42	12
70	Gwalior	111	4
160	Indian	405	0
40	Katni Def.	1440	0
100	Katni Ord.	395	0
75	Okha	221	4
10	Punjab	26	12
100	Shahabad	410	0
70	United	82	0
	INSURANCE		
15-100	Jupiter	12	8
15-75	New India	41	0
200	Oriental	4300	0
10-100	Vulcan	7	14
	ELECTRIC.		
100	Ahmedabad Old	103	4
1000	Andhra Valley	1610	0
10	Ajmer	11	0
50	Bom. Tram	156	4
100	Bom Suburban	177	8
10	Broach	12	4
100	Karachi	230	0
100	Poona	217	8
100	Surat	198	2
100	Tata Hydro	165	0
1000	Tata Power	1542	8
	RAILWAYS.		
500	Ahm. Prantij	372	8
100	Amr. Patty	113	0
100	C. Province	90	0
100	Dhond Baramati	90	0
100	Gujarat	70	0
100	Mandra Bhon	03	0
100	Pachora Jamner	92	8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT

Bombay, Mar 30.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett	89/3
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	89/2
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett	103/4
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash	103/4
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett	115
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash	115

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	105
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	117
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	106
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L	101/12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH).

3 per cent 1941	100
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	101
4 per cent 1943	105
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	110/8
5 per cent 1939/44	107/8
5 per cent 1940/43	108/12
5 per cent 1935	100/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	108
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T E	101/8

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974	102
4 per cent M Deb 1974	102
5 per cent M Deb 1959	112
6 per cent M Deb. 1954	124
6 per cent K P T 1956	124
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937	106

Note.—Panick feeling prevailed at the opening. Business was done at Rs. 89 and at Rs. 88 at the same time. Lowest price reached to-day was Rs. 87/14 but at this level there was heavy covering which rallied prices to Rs. 89/5. Later on the market was quiet at Rs. 89/3.

100	Sara Sirajgunge	93	8
300	Tapty Valley	767	8
	MININGS		
10	Shivrajpur	29	0
30	Tata Steel Defd.	661	4
75	Tata Steel rOdd.	143	8
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
100	Alcock	185	0
50	Belapur Sugar	306	4
250	Bombay Steam	285	0
125	Bombay Burma	385	0
15	Bombay Burma Contry	117	8
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3	5
50	Bombay Telephone	115	8
100	Indian Bleaching	147	8
100	Ind. Radio Dfd.	535	0
100	Ind.. Radio Ordy	497	8
1000	Port Canning	590	0
15	Scindia	10	9
30	Tata Construction	77	8
25	Tata Ooil	19	4
	PREFERENCE.		
7	p c Andhra Valley	1360	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	285	0
7	p.c. Bombay Tram	75	0
5	p.c. Central India	520	0
7	p.c. Katni 1st	131	4
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	142	8
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	14	8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	138	12
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1360	0
6	p.c. Tata SteeJl 1st	172	8
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	166	8
5½	p.c. Tata Mill	14	0
7	p.c. Vishnu	625	0

European Political Troubles

Firm Foundation For Peace And Prosperity

(By Air Mail) LONDON, March 26.

The following is the Foreword to the E. J. Schwaback Commodity Review for March 26, which is just received by Messrs. Henry Davis Co:—

We are Brokers not Polificians and our sole concern is the benefit of our Clientele.

The World's Press is giving full comment on European Political troubles.

We would refer to our remarks in the Foreword of our last issue. The U.S.A. will take no active part in any European troubles.

We can express the hope that all European difficulties will be amcably settled and the present show down not only clear the Air, but lay a firm foundation for future Peace and Prosperity.

The present situation does however clearly suggest that the American Commodity Exchanger's are decidedly attractive for world commentments, on the grounds of both finance and security.

The U.S.A. is now adopting steps to put Gold into circulation and the dollar is probably the most undervalued currency in the world today.

A point possibly generally overlooked at the moment is that the increase of arms and equipment by most powers even in the sacred cause of peace means less unemployment generally more spending money and a big increase in consumption of all material. We cannot profess to know when values in the American Commodity markets will touch their low point but we do strongly urge that at the present moment prices are on a low level generally and if the world takes the view we think possible, that it may prove both use and profitable to hold stock of needed goods either in the raw state or as finished articles, rather than paper securities, we may see a big rise in Commodity prices.

NEW YORK COTTON UP BY 2 POINTS

Possible Adoption Of Cotton Export Bounty

BULLION FIRM BUT GRAINS QUIET

BOMBAY, March 30

On Saturday, cross rates marked a downward trend on account of selling pressure.

NEW YORK COTTON STEADY TO FIRM

New York cotton ruled steady to firm. The possible adoption of export bounty and the expected removal of the processing tax induced week-end trade calling and short covering.

SHARP RALLY IN BULLION PRICES

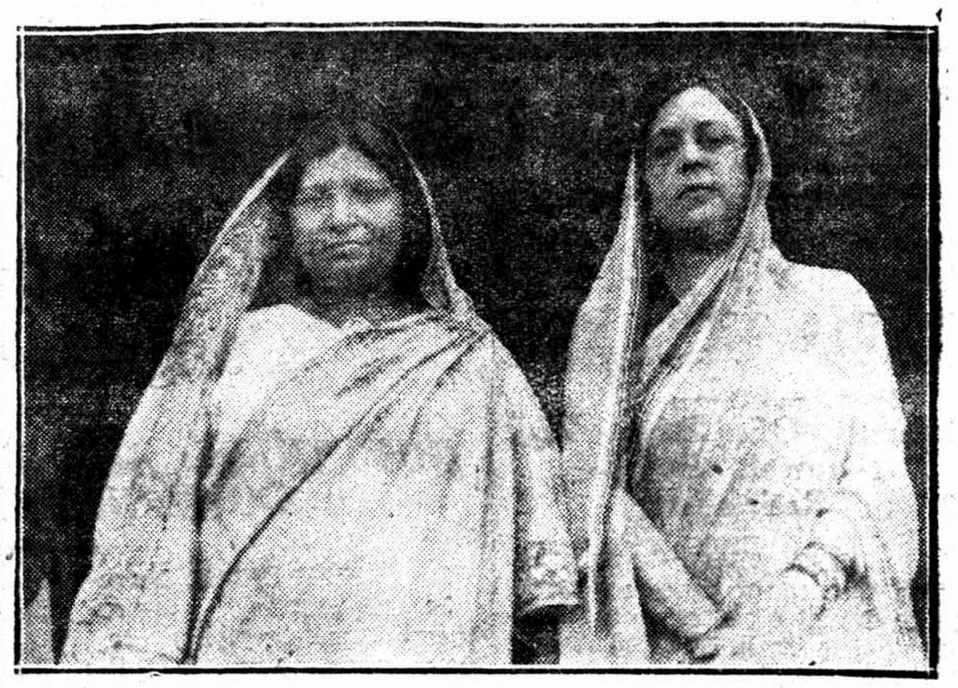
There was a sharp rally in London gold and silver prices.

WHEAT AND LINSEED QUIET

Wheat and linseed ruled quiet with restricted business.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED

The London Stock Exchange and the metal market were closed to-day.



Mrs. Hamid Ali and Begum Kamal-ud-din of the North-west Frontier, two women delegates to the International Women's Conference to be held in Instambul, sailed by Saturday's mail boat.

STERLING STRONG AGAINST BELGAS

LOANS CONTINUE TO MEET GOOD DEMAND

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, March 30

Under the influence of the Stock Exchange settlement and the end of quarter requirements, loans continued to meet good demand, while Clearing Banks agreed to a minimum of 1/2 per cent buying rate for bills more firmly established by a slightly higher average rate of discount at which this week's Treasury Bills were allotted.

Sterling further strengthened again st Belgas but weakened in other centres, mainly owing to the month-end covering.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

	New York, Mar 30
Previous closing	11.01
To-day's opening	10.98
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing	11.03
Difference	+ 02

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

	Liverpool, Mar 30.
Previous closing	6.12
To-day's opening	6.13
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	6.13
Difference	+.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 216-8

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Mar 30

Cotton developed steadier tendency to-day on fairly good local support and week-end trade calling influenced by the possible adoption of export bounty. Representations for the removal of the processing tax by the textile industry have so far been unavailable. However the spot situation continued firm. Trading in May commenced at 10.98 i.e. 3 points lower than the previous closing. The market early eased under continental and eastern selling but thereafter improved on fairly good buying and covering with the price rising to 11.06 when operators became somewhat hesitant and prices lost some ground. Subsequently movements were irregular and small with May finally closing at 11.03 with a rise of 2 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Mar 30

The following were the opening ranges.

May (10.97/10.96) 11.01/10.98
July (10.99/10.99) 11.10/11.06
October (10.51/10.51) 10.64/10.62

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Mar 30

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American March (6.18) 6.13
American July (6.11) 6.07
Egyptian March (7.99) 7.99
Egyptian July (7.93) 7.96

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Mar 30
10-45 p.m.

Broach cotton April-May moved between Rs 216-8 and Rs. 217. The rate at 10-45 p.m. was Rs. 216-12 with New York closing futures were 2 points up.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Mar 30

Silver opened steady at Rs. 67/10, 74/10 and 68. The market was fairly active on some speculative buying and covering while better London news also induced considerable local purchases. Prices closed steady at Rs. 68/6, 75/10 and 68/15.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35/15, 35/15/9, and 36/0/9. The market was slightly easier on option dealers selling and some liquidation but later the market improved on buying support influenced by strength of franc prices closed steady at Rs. 35/15/6, 36/0/6 and 36/1/6.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

	New York, Mar 30
Previous closing	4.81 3/4
To-day's opening	4.79
To-day's closing	4.79 3/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

	London, Mar 30
Previous closing	4.81 13/16
To-day's opening	4.80 3/4
To-day's closing	4.79 1/4
Difference	—.02 9/16

FRANC RATE

	London, Mar 30
Previous closing	73.15
To-day's opening	73.12
To-day's closing	72.78
Difference	—.37

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Mar 30

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.80-3/4 and then rose to 4.81-1/4 on continental buying but subsequently the rate receded to 4.79-1/4 at the closing time.

Franc opened at 73.12 but later eased to 73.06 and on further selling pressure eventually fell to 72.78 at the closing time.

LONDON SILVER

London, Mar 30

The market closed uncertain.

	Last price	To-day's price
Forward	27 7/8d.	28 1/2d.
Spot	28d.	28 9/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Mar 30

Gold per ounce (£7-3-8) £7-5-1

DISCOUNTS

London, Mar 30

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 p.c.) 9/16 to 5/8 p.c.
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c.) 5/8 to 11/16 p.c.
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 p.c.) 11/16 to 3/4 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Mar 30

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.56 3/4) 5.49 7/8
New York on Bombay (36.37) 36.50
Berlin on Bombay (0.90 3/4) 0.90 7/8
London on Shanghai (1-7 3/8) 1-6 3/4
London on Milan (58.03) 58.06
London on Kobe (1-2 1/16) 1-2 1/16

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Mar 30

Liverpool wheat opened steady with May at 63-1/8 and July 65-1/8. The market was moderately active on some speculative buying but business generally remained restricted.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Mar 30

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.94-7/8. Prices improved on commission house buying and foreign enquiry.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Mar 30

Argentine linseed opened steady with April at 11.91. Prices declined on local selling and liquidation. The price closed at 11.89.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Mar 30

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS

Tin (£215 3/4 buyers £216 1/4 sellers. Dull) closed
Lead (£12 buyers. No sellers. Dull) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£33 3/4 to £34 1/4) closed
Glasgow Iron (70) closed

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-9 1/4) 0-9 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 3/4) 1-3 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-8 3/4) 2-8 3/4

JUTE

Crop March-April (£17 1/2) £17 1/2 sellers
Dunlop March (£19 3/4 sellers) £19 3/4
Lightning March (£18 1/4 sellers) £18 1/4

RUBBER

Spot (5 11/16) 5 5/8 buyers
April-June (6) 6 paid and buyers

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay March-April (£11 1/2 sellers) £11 1/2 sellers
Linseed Calcutta March-April (£11 3/16 sellers) £11 3/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata March-April (£9 1/4 sellers) £9 1/4 sellers
Groundnut Coromandal March £14 1/4) £14 5/16 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

	Bombay, Mar 30 Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	6 6 9
Rates at 12-0 noon	6 6 9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	6 7 0
Rates at 5-30 p.m	6 6 9
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6 6 9
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6 6 9
Rates at 9-30 p.m.	6 6 9

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

	Bombay, Mar 30 Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	4 4 6
Linseed May	6 6 9

The tone was quiet.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Mar 30

General Motors (dol 27 7/8) unquoted.
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 10) dol 10 1/2
U S Steel Common (dol 28 3/4) dol 28 7/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 76) unquoted

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Mar. 30.

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, Mar. 30.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 31/10; Highest Rs. 31/14; Closing Rs. 31/13; Clearing Rs. 31/12.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 41; Highest Rs. 41/6; Closing Rs. 41/4/6; Clearing Rs. 41/4.

Cotton Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 24/4; Highest Rs. 24/9/6; Closing Rs. 24/8; Clearing Rs. 24/6

M. L. A.'s Charge Against Bihar Governor

TRIBUTE TO SIR FAZLI HUSSAIN

Council Of State Bids Farewell Before Retirement

NEW DELHI, March 29.

The Council of State reassembled to-day at 4 o'clock to bid farewell to Sir Fazli Hussain, Leader of the House.

Mr. B. Glancy was sworn in as member.

After question time the President addressing Sir Fazli Hussain said he had called a meeting today to give Sir Fazli farewell on the eve of his retirement. Members of the Council were parting from him with feelings of regret and sorrow. Many members of the House had known him for many years. He came to the Council of State well equipped with knowledge and experience gained in the Council of his own province and the expectations of the House had been more than fulfilled. In the performance of his duties as leader of the House he brought to bear rare tact and skill and praiseworthy and masterly ability.

SIR FAZLI'S GRACE.

Continuing Sir Maneckji said that even in this House most acrimonious discussions had taken place and he (Sir Fazli) always wound up with most commendable grace. He hoped that in his retirement he would always remember the five years spent in the House as they (members) would remember his excellent services rendered in the House (applause) and wished he would have well earned rest and happiness.

OPPOSITION TRIBUTE.

Lala Ramsarandas, Leader of the Opposition said that Sir Fazli possessed political sagacity of a high order and his retirement would be very much felt by the House.

INDEPENDENTS ALSO JOIN.

Mr. Suhrawardy on behalf of the Independent Party and also as a representative of the Muslims of Bengal expressed deep sense of loss at the retirement.

EUROPEAN'S ADMIRATION.

Mr. Miller on behalf of non-official Europeans associated himself with all that had been said earlier and added that Sir Fazli was a most admirable administrator, quick to gauge the real situation, and possessed of a keen sense of humour.

Sir Nusservanji Choksy expressed sincere gratitude to him on behalf of the medical profession of the country for what he had done for promoting the interests of medical men and medical science.

Raja Ghazanfaralikhan while bidding Sir Fazli farewell in the Council of State welcomed him in the Punjab He said the Punjab was badly in need of Sir Fazli. (Applause).

Mr. Hallett on behalf of his official collegues expressed appreciation of all that Sir Fazli had done during his tenure of office.

Others who spoke in praise of Sir Fazli were Mr. Jagannath Pandit, Mohd Hafiz, Sir Akbarkhan, Mr. Mohd Din, Mr. Bannerji and Mohd Padshah.

Sir Fazli Hussain asked their permission to speak impersonally. He said the Council of State had made great advancement during the past five years.

HOUSE'S FUTURE ROLE.

What about the future? It was hard to foretell but looking at the India Bill, it appeared that the Upper House would be a very important part of the Central Legislature, perhaps more important than the other House. That was the real reward of the good life led by the House during the past five years. He hoped it would be his privilege to see the Council of State develop and fulfil a major part in the Central Legislature.

Concluding he said it was his intention during his retirement to develop more physical, mental and spiritual force for the service of the country.

The House adjourned till a date to be decided later.—A. P.

Alleged Search For Rival To Congress Candidates

BUT THESE ARE MATTERS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT, SAYS CRAIK

NEW DELHI, Mach 30.

In the Assembly to-day Sir Henry Craik replying to Mr. Ramnarayan Singh said that the Government of India had issued no instructions regarding participation by Government in recent Assembly elections.

Mr. S. K. Singh asked whether it was a fact that the Bihar Governor toured from district to district on the pretext of making a tour but really to find candidates to lght the Congress candidates in the general elections.

Sir H. Craik: The Hon. Member cannot put questions about the Governor's activities.

Mr. S K Singh: Is it not a fact that the Executive Councillors and Ministers of the Bihar Government canvassed against the Congress in the last election?

Sir H. Craik: The Government are unaware of this. But so far as the Ministers are concerned, I see no objections to their canvassing.

"SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS"

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena: Is the Hon. Member aware that the Commissioner of Gorakhpur division gave a letter of introduction to the candidate to certain zamindars to support him.

Sir H. Craik: No, Sir.

Mr. Satyamurti: Will the Government make inquiries into the serious allegations?

Sir H. Craik: These are matters for the Local Government.

The President: Hon. members must address questions on matters primarily relating to the Government of India.—A.P.

REFUSED TO LEND BOAT

Contractor Fatally Assaulted At Midnight

LUCKNOW, Mar. 30.

The gruesome murder of a contractor named Gaya Prasad, at Suryaman Ghat of the Gomti river, 11 miles from Lucknow, is reported to the District Police.

It is stated that some miscreants wanted to cross the river in the deceased's boat at midnight and when the deceased prevented them from doing so, he was attacked by them with lathis, as a result of which he succumbed immediately to his injuries. His servant Ghasita while saving his master also received severe injuries and is now lying in hospital in a precarious condition. United Press.

Dewan Sir V. T Krishnamachari will perform the opening ceremony of the Rural Exhibition at Amreli on March 31, 1935.

SHIVA'S IDOL STOLEN

Image Of Goddess Kali Desecrated And Thrown In Well

NOAKHALI, March 29.

Information has been received here of the desecration and theft of the family deities of two houses in village Joyag (P. S. Begamganj).

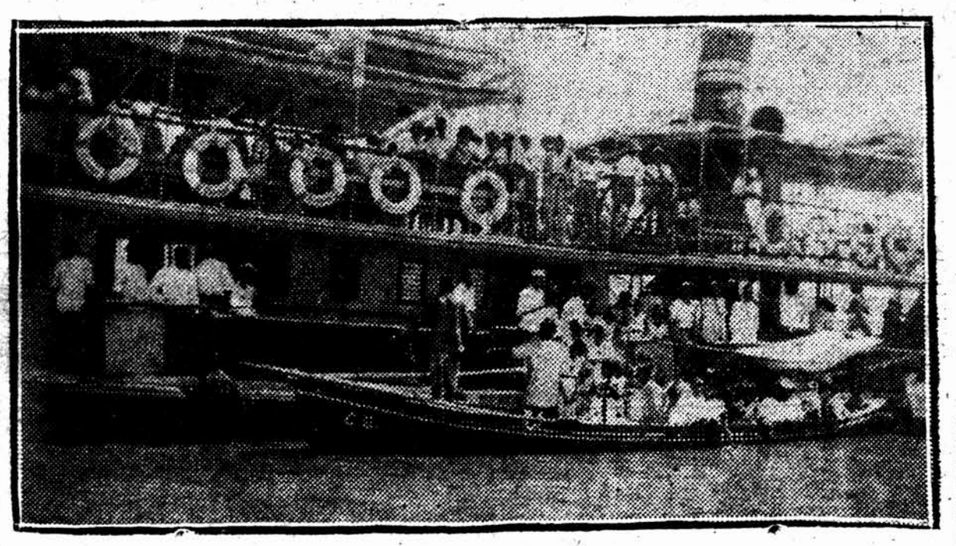
It is reported that some miscreants stole away from the Puja temple of one Udoy Chandra Chakraverty of that village the idol of Lord Sheiva together with three 'Salagramsilas.' The deities have not yet been traced.

In the same night the image of Goddess Kali in the house of Pandit Hara Kanto Chakraverty of the neighbouring village Malangmuri has also been desecrated and thrown away into a neighbouring well.—United Press.

BENGAL BUDGET PASSED

CALCUTTA, March 29.

The Bengal Legislative Council concluded the budget discussion to-day Out of 729 cut motions, only one token cut was carried against Government by a snap vote of 34 against 33 in connection with the demand for the Irrigation Department. All other demands were carried without a cut.—A. P.



A party of about 200 boys and girls of the New Era School recently went on a trip to some of the islands near Bombay by the P. and O. s.s. "Gaikwad" which was specially chartered for the purpose. The party included the School Scout Band and was under the special supervision of the School Staff.

ASKED TO GREET TROOPS

Home Member Faces Volley Of Questions On Salem Magistrate's Order

NEW DELHI, Mar. 30

Consideration of the demand for supplimentary grants was resumed to-day in the Assembly.

Replying Mr. Avanashilingam Chettiar regarding the route march of Troops in Madras Presidency, Sir Henry Craik, Home Member said that the Second Battalion of the South Staffordshire Regiment commenced a route march from Bangalore on the 10th Feb. and returned there on the 23rd Feb. through Salem District.

Mr. Avanashiligam: "Is it a fact that the District Magistrate of Salem had asked the educational authorities of the District to send their school children to line the route along which they march in order to greet them and if so under what authority he so acted.

Order Cancelled.

Sir Henry Craik replied in the affirmative and added: But the Local Government considered such instructions unnecessary and cancelled them before the route march commenced.

Mr. Avanashilingam further asked whether the Government considered the effects of such action on self-respecting people and the inconveniences caused to school children and whether the Government proposed to take any steps to stop this practice.

Sir Henry Craik: The question does not arise.

Policy Continued?

Mr. Avanashilingam Chettiar asked if the policy behind the order to the students to line the route continued.

Sir Henry Craik: "But the order directing the students to turn out to see the troops had been cancelled."

Mr Satyamurthi: "Under what rule are the authorities to send children to greet soldiers."

Sir Henry Craik was heard to say "Under standing executive instruction that school children should be given a chance of seeing the troops."

Mr. Avanashilingam: "Is it optional or compulsory to see the troops."

Sir Henry Craik said that the order was that the school be closed sufficiently early to allow the children to see the troops.—A. P.

FAILED STUDENT DROWNS HIMSELF

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 29

True to his words, a college student, not having fared well in the examination, committed suicide by jumping into a deep well.

The boy was found missing in his hostel room after he had appeared in the examination. A chit was found written before he went away from the hostel, saying that he had committed suicide because he was disappointed.

The police after a hunt for two days found the dead body in a well in the Jain Boarding on the Ashram Road.—United Press.

CHILD ELECTROCUTED

LAHORE, Mar. 28

The second death in a week by electrocution occurred last night when a four-year-old boy the only child of its parents, touched an exposed electric wire carrying current. He was killed on the spot.

In the previous case a municipal school master died as a result of touching an electric wire while opening a door of his house at night.—A.P.

"JACK AND THE KILL"
A fine photographic study of a laughing Jackass or Kukaboora, with his "kill". Taken in a Sydney bush.

Madame Lenin and Premier Molokov among the Oriental peasan t delegates who attended the Moscow Congress.

A group of the Front Bench leaders taken at the All-Union Soviet Congress, held recently in Moscow. Photo shows Madame Krupskaya (Lenin's wife), President M. I. Kalinin and President Cherrikov.

A view of the newly built Hall in Kremlin. Sitting in front (left) is M. Tukhachevsky, Assistant War Commissar who submitted a sensational Report about Soviet War preparation.

A group of well-known Soviet writers at the Congress of peasants held in Moscow.

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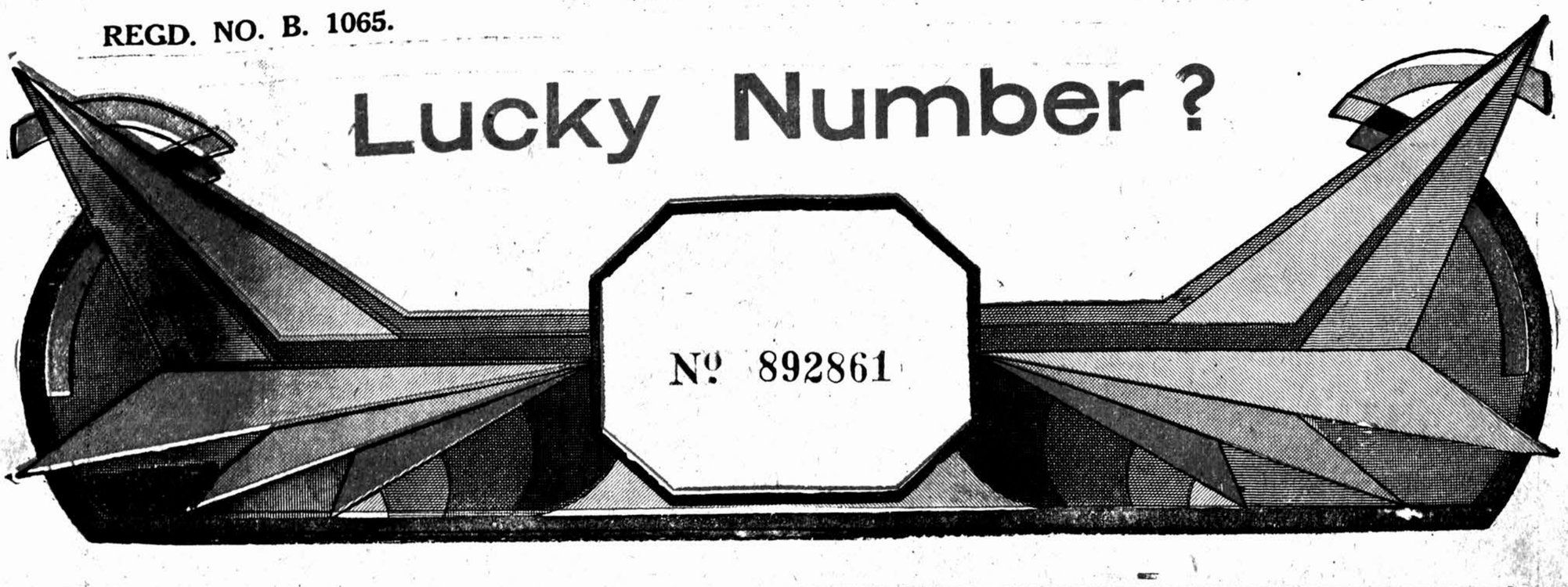
Sunday, March 31, 1935.



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